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THE CHURCH PLATE OF PEMBROKESHIRE.

J. T. EVANS.

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FROM THE BEQUEST OF

JOHN HARVEY TREAT

OF LAWRENCE, MASS.

(Class of 1862)

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From the Tomb of Bishop Richard de Carew
(1256-1280).

From the Tomb of Bishop Beck
(1280-1293).

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.
Sepulchral Vessels.

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PLATE

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THE

CHURCH PLATE

OF

PEMBROKESHIRE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

THE CHANTRY CERTIFICATES RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF PEMBROKE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF 2 EDWARD VI (1548); EXTRACTS FROM THE RETURNS OF CHURCH GOODS IN 6 & 7 EDWARD VI (1552-1553); AND NOTES ON THE DEDICATIONS OF PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCHES.

BY

J. T. EVANS,

Ty Rhôs, Fishguard, Rector of Stow, Glos., and Editor for the Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society of *The Church Plate of Gloucestershire.*

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1905.

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HARVARD COLLEGE
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DEDICATED

TO MY FATHER AND MOTHER

AC ER

COF AM FY MHLENTYN BACH

H. S.

AR BENGROES.

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PREFACE.

In the County of Pembroke, which is one of the six comprising in whole or in part the Diocese of St. David's, there are now 158 Churches and Chapels. They will be found arranged in alphabetical order. All general references to Hall marks relate to the London assay. The letters O. E. P. signify "Old English Plate" by Mr. W. J. Cripps, C.B. I am indebted to Mrs. W. J. Cripps (Countess Bismark) for valuable suggestions; Dr. Henry Owen of Poyston for assistance in identifying many of the donors; Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen of Tenby for notes concerning the Armorials; and my brother the Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans, for help on the subject of the Patron Saints of Pembrokeshire. A Chronological List of the Plate and a General Index will be found at the end of the volume. Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé's excellent work "Pewter Plate" has been of great service. I have personally examined the Church Plate in every parish in Pembrokeshire (the Deanery of Kemes in June 1903, the rest of the County in 1904), and take this opportunity of conveying to all the Clergy my very sincere thanks for their unvarying courtesy. The Introduction is an attempt to give a brief historical sketch of the subject, together with a résumé of the Ecclesiastical Plate in the premier County of Wales.

J. T. E.

Ty Rhôs,
Fishguard.

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"Many things are lost to us which were known to our grandfathers, and our grandchildren will search in vain for things which to us are most familiar."

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INTRODUCTION.

WHAT the material was, or the shape, of *THE CUP* which our Lord used upon the night in which He was betrayed, will perhaps ever remain a matter of simple speculation. The value and beauty of the vessels used at the Feast of the Passover would naturally vary with the affluence or otherwise of those celebrating the feast; and therefore those used on the Eve of the Crucifixion by our Saviour and His disciples would be in accordance with the humble position of His followers. They would probably be the ordinary vessels in Jewish use, viz. the ποτήριον, or calix; and the common dish, δίσκος, or patina.

We know that in the early Christian Church, long after the Eucharist had been dissociated from the Agape or common meal of the Christian disciples, the holy vessels were made of various materials, such as wood, horn, and glass, as well as the precious metals. Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, who lived in the 2nd century, speaking of Marcus, the father of the Marcosian heretics, though not by way of censure, says "he used a glass cup in the celebration of the eucharist." From contemporary writers we also gather that glass was in common use for this purpose. The custom continued to the end of the 4th century, for S. Jerome in speaking of another Bishop, tells us that "he ministered the Body of Christ in a basket of osiers and the Blood in a glass cup." The use of these ordinary and common vessels is easily understood when we remember that it was usual to sell the sacred vessels upon

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extraordinary occasions such as famine, extreme poverty, and perhaps more frequently than anything else, the redeeming of fellow-Christians from slavery. This we know was done by S. Ambrose who in defending his action writes "Is it not better that the bishop should melt the plate to sustain the poor when other sustenance cannot be had. . . . Why did you suffer so many helpless persons to die with famine when you had gold to provide them sustenance?" S. Augustine, Acacius Bishop of Amida, Cyril of Jerusalem, and others disposed of the plate for like purposes. In A.D. 787, the Synod of Calcuth issued a Canon which forbade the use of horn cups, from which we would gather that that material had become customary. Gradually however as the Church grew stronger and wealth increased, the unsuitability of these simple materials soon became evident; "wood was porous, and liable to absorb a portion of the sacred element placed within; horn was an animal substance and so formed by blood; glass, crystal and precious stones[1] were all brittle and liable to fracture; and at length the precious metals alone were allowed to be employed. It was decreed by the Council of Rheims in 847 that if not of gold, chalices should be wholly of silver, tin being allowed only in cases where means to provide anything better were wanting. Other materials were forbidden altogether. Silver is prescribed by a constitution of Stephen Langton (1206), the commentator in Lyndewode adding '*vel aureum.*'"—Cripps. That gold and silver were employed in the early centuries is very evident from the following inventory of Plate which was in the possession of Paul Bishop of Cirta, *cir.* A.D. 300. Indeed, it will bear no unfavourable comparison with that of any church in Great Britain, or the United States to-day :— "Two Gold Cups, six silver cups, six silver water-pots, a silver cucumellum, seven silver lamps etc."

[1] Two ancient and beautiful Chalices of rock crystal are still preserved in the Papal Treasury at Rome. The larger one of the two is exquisitely ornamented with silver gilt, enamel, and oriental pearls.

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The earliest evidence of the *shape* of the Chalice is found in the *Ordo Romanus*, a book attributed to the time of Gregory the Great, 590-604. From it we learn that the vessels then in use were more or less vase-shaped and often carried two handles.[1] This has been confirmed by the discovery of a two-handled Chalice with Paten at Gourdon in France, dating from about 500-530. With these vessels were found many gold coins belonging to the reign of Justin I, 518-527, which fixes their approximate date with almost certainty. The Gourdon Chalice then is the most ancient ecclesiastical cup known to exist. It is now preserved at the Imperial Library in Paris, and a beautiful illustration of it may be seen in *Historie des Arts Industriels au Moyen Age*, Vol. i, *Plate xxx*. The St. Gozlin Chalice which is preserved at the Cathedral of Nancy belongs to the same class and is supposed to date from the 10th century. In the Abbey of Wilten in the Tyrol there is a Chalice supposed to be of the 12th century, a full description of which is given by M. A. Darcel in his *Les Arts Industriels du Moyen Age en Allemagne*, Paris, 1863. The earliest Chalice known to exist in the British Isles also belongs to the same class. It is of Celtic workmanship and was found at Ardagh, Co. Limerick, in 1868. (See *Trans. of Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. xxiv, p. 451). This extremely beautiful two-handled chalice is 7 in. in height, diam. of bowl 9½ in., depth 4 in., diam. of foot 6½ in. Its probable date is conjectured to be 901-1025. Later examples than the Ardagh Chalice have been discovered in the tombs of Bishops and other ecclesiastics. These sepulchral vessels are generally of pewter or lead, sometimes of silver or silver gilt, and more rarely still of latten or tin. The custom of burying a Chalice and Paten with a priest or bishop began about the 12th century, and the constitutions of William

[1] The Chalice of St. Remi preserved at Kremsmünster Monastery in Austria is without handles and is shewn by its inscription to date from 750-800. The two-handled Chalice entirely disappears about the 12th century.

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de Blois, Bishop of Worcester, expressly direct that amongst the ornamenta of churches there must be "duo calices, unus argenteus in quo celebretur, *alius stanneus* non *benedictus* cum quo sacerdos altaris sepeliatur;" that is, two chalices, one of silver, for use at mass, the other of pewter, not consecrated, to be buried with the priest. These coffin chalices are not uncommon. They have been found at Canterbury, Hereford, York, Chichester, and elsewhere. The earliest is of pewter and was found with its Paten at Chichester; these were probably the private vessels of Bishop Godefridus, who died in 1088.

The two Chalices and a Paten preserved in the Cathedral of St. David's belong to this class, and are consequently the earliest specimens of plate known to exist in Pembrokeshire. One cup was found in the grave of Richard de Carew, Bishop (1256-1280); the other, with a portion of a Paten, in the sepulchre of Bishop Thomas Beck (1280-1293). These vessels are said to be of latten.

From about the 12th Century our Cathedrals, Monastic Institutions, and Churches gradually became the possessors of vessels and ornaments of exquisite beauty and immense value. Those of metal consisted of Chalices, Patens, Candlesticks, Crosses, Chrysmatories, Censers, Book Clasps, Pyxes, and Spoons; they were frequently enriched with jewels and precious stones. There remains not a single example of such Pre-Reformation plate in Pembrokeshire save the above-mentioned sepulchral vessels found at St. David's.

In Chap. ix of "Old English Plate" will be found a "Tabular Classification of Pre-Reformation Chalices and Patens," and a complete list of the known examples. The Author divides them into three Classes, viz.,

A.—The Norman Type, circa. 1170-1350. Chalices with circular feet; the bowls are wide and shallow, but in the early 14th century conical; the device on the Paten, a Manus or Agnus.

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B.—The Gothic Type, circa. 1350-1510. Chalices having hexagonal feet without toes and bowls conical at first, then less so. From 1490-1510 the feet are found with toes. The Patens are ornamented with a Manus or Vernicle.

C.—The Tudor Type, circa. 1510-1536. The bowls often less conical with six-lobed and flowing feet. 1525-1536, Bowls nearly hemispherical; feet flowing outline. The Patens are decorated with Vernicle elaborated and Legend round rim.

Excluding the Coffin Chalices, 33 examples are now known to exist. Class A, 2; Class B, 21; Class C, 10. Of Patens there are about 90, 22 of which are hall-marked. In the Thirteen Counties of the Principality the only hall-marked example known is found at Llanmaes, Glamorganshire; this is a Paten, the date letter of which indicates the year 1535.

The oldest hall-marked Chalice and Paten (1479) at Nettlecombe, Somerset, are thus described by Mr. Octavius Morgan[2]:—"The chalice stands very nearly six inches high. The bowl is in form between a cone and a hemisphere, that is, the bottom is broad and round, whilst the sides continue straight and conical, a form which is rather indicative of its date. This bowl is supported on a hexagonal stem divided into two portions by the knop, which is a beautiful piece of goldsmith's work formed by the projection from the angles of the stem of six short square arms, each terminating in a lion's mask, or in proper heraldic language 'a leopard's head', and having the intermediate spaces filled up with elegant flowing Gothic tracery of pierced open work. The lower part of the stem rests on a curved hexagonal foot, being united to it by Gothic

[2] Upon this distinguished Welshman's series of Essays which appeared in the *Archæological Journal* in 1852 & 1853, are founded all the Books which have subsequently been published on the subject of English Ecclesiastical Plate. Mr. Charles Octavius Swinnerton Morgan was the youngest son of Sir Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, and uncle to Sir Hugh Charles Owen, Bart., of Goodwick, Pem.

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mouldings, and the foot terminates in an upright basement moulding, which is enriched with a small vertically reeded band. One of the six compartments of the foot was ornamented, as is usual in ancient chalices, by a representation of the Crucifixion. The metal of this compartment has been cut out, and a silver plate engraved with the Crucifixion has been rudely riveted in. This silver plate is, I think, the original work, and it was formerly enamelled—for it would probably have been found easier and more convenient to prepare the enamel on a small separate plate and then fix it in its place, than to have subjected the whole chalice to the heat of the enameller's furnace, which must have been the case had the enamel been done on the foot itself. The silver plate is deeply engraved, or rather the metal is tooled out to receive transparent enamel in the style of the work of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century, and small traces of the enamel with which it has been filled may still be discovered. It will be seen at once that the design was made for the place from the peculiar attitude of the figure, the arms being drawn up over the head to adapt it to the form of the compartment. The Paten is $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diam., with a narrow moulded edge and a brim like an ordinary plate, within which is sunk a six-lobed depression. The centre points from which the workman formed the lobes are still visible, and the spandrels between the lobes are filled with a small radiating ornament as is usual in similar patens which are not unfrequently met with. In the centre is a still further depression, in which has been inserted from the back a small silver plate having in transparent enamel sunk in the metal a representation of the vernicle or face of our Saviour surrounded by a cruciform nimbus. It fortunately remains perfect. This central depression with an inserted plate of enamel is very unusual, the surface of patens being usually made as smooth as possible. The back of this small plate is gilt and engraved with the sacred monogram in black letter of the 15th century."

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After the Reformation the fate of Church Plate in Pembrokeshire was similar to that in the English counties. In 1536 the work of spoliation commenced, when Henry VIII began to confiscate all the possessions of the Monasteries. As soon as the Chantries were granted to him by Parliament in 1545, the clergy and churchwardens began to dispose of the plate and 'church stuff' rather than run the risk of its being seized by the King. Henry however died in 1546 and the spoliation of the Chantries fell to the lot of his successor. In 1547 Edward VI issued his famous Injunctions which directed that "all monuments of feigned miracles, pilgrimages, idolatry and superstition" were to be utterly destroyed, "so that there remains no memory of the same in walls, glass windows, or elsewhere within churches or houses." The eucharistic vessels would of course be included. In 1548 he appointed Commissioners to see that the Injunctions were enforced and to take inventories of all the Chantries which were left and their belongings.

The certificates referring to those in Pembrokeshire are included in this volume (see p. 119). The first, No. 74, will be found to follow the actual text of the original; the second, No. 75, contains some information not given in the first, chiefly as to the amount of pensions allowed to Incumbents at the Dissolution. The total values disagree in some instances, and though the whole text of No. 75 is not given, it has been carefully compared with No. 74, and all changes are referred to by the figures within brackets. The heading of the first document is as follows:—

South Walles

The certificat of Sir Thomas Johns Knyght, David Broke Sargyant at Law, John Bassett, John Rascall and John Phillip Morgan gentilmen auctorised by the Kinges Matie Commission Datid the xiiijth of ffebruare in the second yere of the Reigne of o^{r} said soveryne Lord the King Edward the Sext by the grace of god &c. . . . to surveye all and singuler Colleges Chaunteries ffree Chappelles

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ffraternytes Brotherheides Guyldes and Salaryes of Stipendarye prestes having perpetuytes for ever whiche were in esse or had bene within v yeres next before the iiijth of November last past. And also all Manors landes tenementes hereditamentes and possessions with the good and Ornamentes plate and Jewelles to the same belonging or appertyning being within the Circuyt and Surveye of the above named John Bassett particuler Surveyor ther as hereafter more planely may appere.

In many of the certificates relating to English Counties the possession of "Ornaments plate and Juells" is so often denied that there is no doubt that the clergy and churchwardens had disposed of their valuables etc. before the Commissioners arrived. The common excuse for its disappearance was, that the churches had been broken into and the plate stolen. Probably, in most cases, the proceeds were devoted to the reglazing of the demolished "prophane windows" etc., and the many alterations in furniture ordered by the Injunctions. It will be noticed in the Pembrokeshire Reports that the Master of "or Lady Colledge" at St. David's had sold 'Plate Goods and Jewells' to the value of £24 11s. 11d., a purchasing value equivalent to about £245 of our present money.[4]

In the last year of Edward's reign a second Royal Commission was issued when the seizure of Parish Church Plate was decided upon. It is recorded that on the 2nd of April 1552 and on the 21st, "It was agreed that Commissioners should go out for to take certificate of the superfluous Church Plate to Mine use, and to see how it hath been embezeled." These Commissioners were ordered to leave "one, two, or more chalices or cuppes according to the multitude of the people." Thus

[4] See *The Continuity of Possession at the Reformation*, p. 40, by the Right Rev. G. F. Browne, Bishop of Bristol. Edward's Commissioners estimated silver plate all gilt at 4s. 4d. the ounce, parcel gilt at 3s. 8d., and white 3s. 4d.

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was the Church almost[6] completely spoiled of her Plate, Jewels and Ornaments.

As far as Pembrokeshire is concerned the only known document relating to this second Royal Commission is that printed in this volume. It will be observed that only the totals are given. Its official description and reference is "K R Church Goods $\frac{10}{10}$; $\frac{10}{11}$." Its title is "A extract or abrydgement off the plattee and bellys off all and everye paryche wthin the same Counteye of penbrock". It bears the signature of John Bassett "particuler surveyo^{r} ther" who was also one of the Commissioners in 1548.

What became of the "one, two, or more chalices" which were left in each parish? Not one remains in Pembrokeshire, for, alas, they were "monuments of superstition" and therefore had to be put into the melting pot and made into "decent Communion Cups." These vessels, as one of the consequences of the restoration of the Cup to the laity (1547), were as a rule made much larger than the Massing Chalice.

Examples of the Edwardian Cup are very rare. Mr. Edwin Freshfield, F.S.A., has recently added no less than five to the ten already known. These were all found in the City of London. The reason of the extreme scarceness of the Edwardian cup is no doubt owing to the fact that when Queen Mary succeeded to the throne in 1553 its use was discontinued and the Massing Chalice was again restored. There is no Edwardian specimen in Pembrokeshire.

Soon after Queen Mary's Accession the Government seems to have had some doubt as to whether those who had been appointed in the last reign to replenish the King's coffers had not filled their own. Besides, there were still some districts which had not yet been plundered. Mary therefore issued a Commission of Inquiry, and in 1555 appointed William Berners, Thomas Mildmay, and John Wyseman to communicate with Edward's

[6] The final *coup* was reserved for Queen Mary, the Pope, and Cardinal Pole (see p. xvi).

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Commissioners in the different counties, demanding full particulars as to their receipts and disposal of all plate and money taken from the Churches. It is interesting to note that the 'sweepings' which Mary now seized and appropriated amounted to a considerable sum, as will be seen from a manuscript book preserved in the Record Office which contains an Account of all the Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House from divers Cathedral Churches, Parish Churches, Colleges, Chantries, &c., throughout the Realm, from 1 June 7 Ed. VI (1553) to 4 Feb. 1 Queen Mary (1554). The total amount delivered during this period (36 days of the reign of Edward VI and 213 of the reign of Queen Mary) is as follows :—

> Sum total of all the Church Plate that hath been received into the Office of the Queen's Highness' Jewel House from June 1, 1553, to Feb. 4, 1554, as appeareth in this present book, amounting to 73,346 ounces, viz., in gold 192¾ oz., in gilt plate, parcel-gilt and white 72,332¼ oz. Twelve mitres undefaced, weight 507 oz. Two other mitres received without weight.

With the Accession of Elizabeth in 1558 came once more the Injunctions of Edward VI, almost verbatim. How stringently her command was obeyed, that the "Communion Cup" should be substituted for the Chalice, may be seen from the few examples of Pre-Reformation plate which now exist. Nevertheless it is most interesting and important to remember that perhaps the majority of the Elizabethan Cups and Paten covers now found throughout the length and breadth of Wales and England were made from the old Massing Chalices.

The Elizabethan Chalice, writes Mr. Octavius Morgan, "still consisted of the same parts—bowl, stem, and foot—though I have known two instances in small parishes where the chalices consist of the cup only, without stem or foot.[6] The stem, although altered in form and character, still swells out in

[6] Cf. Llysyfran, p. 53.

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the middle into a small knob, or the rudiments of one, and is occasionally ornamented with small bands of a lozenge-shaped ornament, or some other such simple pattern, and the foot is invariably round instead of indented or angular. The form of the cup, however, is altogether changed, and instead of being a shallow wide bowl, it is elongated into the form of an inverted truncated cone slightly bell-shaped. The form of the paten is also much changed, the sunk part of the platter is often considerably deepened, the brim narrowed, and thereon is fixed a rim or edge by which it is made, when inverted, to fit on the cup as a cover, whilst a foot is added to it which serves also as a handle to the cover, as though it were intended to place the wine in the chalice and cover it with the paten-cover until the administration of the Sacrament, when the cover would be removed and used as a paten for holding the bread. On the bottom of the foot of the paten was a silver plate which almost always bears the date when it was made, and the name of the parish to which it belongs. The ornamentation on all these chalices and paten-covers, as they may be called, is invariably the same; it consists simply of an engraved band round the body of the cup and on the top of the cover formed by two narrow fillets which interlace or cross each other with a particular curvature in every instance the same, the space between them being occupied by a scroll of foliage, sometimes replaced by plain lines of short strokes like hyphens, as at Cirencester, and as shown also on the Christ Church paten, and this ornament is marked by a total absence of letters, monograms, emblem, or figures of any kind.[1] It is curious how this exact uniformity of shape and ornament was so universally adopted, unless there had been some regulation or standard pattern to go by, but I have not been able to find any such, to guide the makers."

[1] On most of the Pembrokeshire Elizabethan Chalices there are two bands engraved round the bowls, the lower one almost invariably enclosing the name of the parish to which it belongs.

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It has not yet been discovered by whom the injunctions were issued for the general change which took place in the shape of the vessels at the commencement of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but there seems little doubt that they originated with Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury. Though there remains no record of the direction having been issued by the Convocation held in London in 1562 it is, as Mr. Cripps observed, "a curious fact that a great number of the Elizabethan Communion cups still preserved in the arch-diocese of Canterbury are of the very year 1562." In 1569, at an ordinary Visitation in the Canterbury Diocese, the following enquiry was made:— "Whether they do minister in any prophane cuppes, bowles, dishes, or Chalices heretofore used at Masse or els in a decent Communion Cuppe provided and kept for the same purpose only." Grindal, Archbishop of York in 1571, directs his clergy "to minister the Holy Communion in no chalice nor any profane cup or glasse, but in a Communion Cup of Silver, and with a cover of Silver appointed also for the ministration of the Communion bread."

Examples of Elizabethan Chalices are very numerous. Mr. J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A., found no less than 104 in Dorset, which means a full third of the whole number of parishes in that County; most of them retain their Paten covers. The majority are of the years 1570-1574; the earliest is marked 1562. In the same author's "Wiltshire", the number amounts to 70, most of which are dated 1576-1577, the earliest 1564. The Venerable Archdeacon Lea accounts for 84 cups of this period in the Archdeaconry of Worcester, most of these being dated 1571, the earliest 1570. Mr. Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A., discovered 126 examples in the county of Northampton, most of which were made between the years 1568 and 1570, the earliest in 1562. The Rev. Andrew Trollope, F.S.A., in his "Church Plate of Leicestershire" has described 81 Chalices and 32 Paten covers belonging to that County, the greater number dating from 1567-1571. The Rev. Francis

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Haslewood, F.S.A., the Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., and the Rev. Edmund C. Hopper shew the survival of about 233 Elizabethan Chalices and 126 Paten covers in their "Church Plate in the County of Suffolk"; most of these vessels in East Anglia date from 1567-1571, and are of Norwich make. The late Chancellor R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., in his "Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle" found about 37 Chalices and 15 Paten covers, most of which were made in the years 1570 and 1571, the earliest *dated* specimens being of the year 1567. In "The Church Plate of the County of Hereford" the Ven. the Hon. B. S. Stanhope and Mr. Harold C. Moffat describe between 40 and 50 Chalices, nearly half of which are of the year 1571, the earliest example being found at Titley, 1569. In "The Church Plate of Gloucestershire" will be found 80 Chalices and 63 Paten covers, the majority of which were made in 1576-77, the earliest being at Avening, dated 1562.

Wales yields such results as the following: Mr. G. E. Halliday found 75 specimens in the Diocese of Llandaff which is comprised within the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth. About half that number were manufactured in the year 1576, the earliest, dated 1566, being found at Sully, Glam. Mr. G. E. Evans, in his "Personal Survey of the Antiquities of Cardiganshire," enumerates about 22 pieces of Elizabethan plate in that County, all dated 1573 and 1574.

In Pembrokeshire there are 59 Chalices and 37 Paten covers belonging to the Elizabethan period. Of the cups 54 are either hall-marked, or carry an Elizabethan maker's mark, or bear inscribed dates; and of the covers, 36 are inscribed with dates or bear hall marks, or carry an Elizabethan maker's mark. The earliest example is the Hodgeston Chalice with its Paten cover, both of which are hall-marked 1568. The latest is found at Tenby 1599. The majority of the pieces bear the dates 1574 and 1575. The full description of the Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover, by Mr. Octavius Morgan, quoted in a previous page makes it unnecessary to record here

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the general characteristics of these vessels. In Pembrokeshire, owing to the fact that most of them were made by the same silversmith, they are all very similar in details of ornamentation although only few are exactly alike. The largest specimen is found at St. David's Cathedral ; height $9\frac{5}{16}$ in., weight 16 oz. 12 dwts ; whilst the smallest is at East Williamston ; height 5 in., weight 4 oz. The Paten covers of both have disappeared.[8] With the exception of nine chalices and four paten covers all the Elizabethan Plate in Pembrokeshire was made by the smith whose mark consists of four oval-shaped objects, . What these signify I do not know, nor has it been discovered who the maker was or the place of his residence. The mark is said to be common throughout the whole Diocese of St. David's. In this county it is found universally. Carmarthen perhaps is the most likely centre from which they emanated, but it is little use surmising until the whole Diocese has been worked thoroughly. Not a single example in Pembrokeshire of this smith's work bears the London hall mark. The Amroth vessels so often mentioned in this volume have been chosen, not because there is anything of special interest about these particular specimens, but simply for the purpose of illustration. There can be little doubt that the maker was a celebrated silversmith of his day, for the excellence of his work will bear comparison with Elizabethan Plate in any of the English counties. Perhaps the finest specimens are those at Lawrenny, St. David's, and Manordeifi. His earliest dated work in this county is found at Eglwyswrw, Lampeter Velfrey, Llanfyrnach, Llantood, all inscribed 1574, and the latest is at Dale, inscribed 1587. The description given of the Amroth vessels applies as a rule to all his cups and paten covers. In some instances

[8] The largest Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover in Gloucestershire is at Cirencester, and weighs 53 oz. 15 dwts, whilst the smallest examples are found at Aston Somerville, and weigh 6 oz. 9 dwts. The East Williamston Chalice is probably one of the smallest specimens known.

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the first two numerals of inscribed dates are omitted, as at Lampeter Velfrey, Llanfyrnach, and St. Dogwell's. That the Chalices were a stock pattern is evident from the omission of the name of the parish on some of the vessels, e.g. Penally and Spittal. The chalice at St. Edren's carries no knop on the stem. On the Bletherston chalice, like that at East Williamston (which however bears no mark of any sort), there is only one band round the bowl, enclosing the usual inscription. The Brawdy chalice has an unusually large knop dividing its stem. The Llawhaden chalice differs somewhat in shape from the Amroth type, the bowl being more of the form of an inverted truncated cone. The upper belt on the Hayscastle chalice is of very unusual design. In many cases the vessels have been roughly used and badly mended, generally with pewter, and presumably by some itinerant tin-man or pedlar. The vertical reed moulding on the stems of many of the chalices has been well-nigh ruined, and unfortunately cannot be restored. It is evident that there could have been no silversmith in Pembrokeshire when the Clydey, Crunwear, Dale, Dinas, Yerbeston, Eglwyswrw, Uzmaston, Llanfyrnach, Spittal, Jeffreston, Penally, Begelly, St. Ishmael's, Cosheston, St. Issell's, Lambston, and New Mote vessels were repaired. The Hodgeston Chalice and Paten cover (1568) were made by I P, and I am informed by Countess Bismark (Mrs. J. Wilfred Cripps), that this maker has made more Plate than any other Elizabethan silversmith, and that his work is mostly found in Somersetshire. The only other example of his work in this County is at Llanllawer (1573). The Hodgeston Chalice carries two bands of foliated strap-work round the bowl intersecting four times. The Paten has been spoilt irrevocably. The Camrose Chalice (1574), and Walton West Chalice and Cover (1574), bear for maker's mark the Roman capital letter M. This mark is found on 10 Chalices in North Gloucestershire; seven are dated 1576 and three, 1575. All bear the London hall mark with the exception of that at Tewkes-

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bury which carries the maker's mark only. Two others carry a better formed Roman capital M. These two are probably by the same hand, as silversmiths are often found to have used different marks at different times. As the Tewkesbury example carries only the maker's mark it is probable that he resided in or near Tewkesbury, especially as the mark is very common in that locality. The Camrose and Walton West chalices carry but one band of foliation round the bowls and instead of the usual vertical reed moulding on the stem we have a criss-cross and dot pattern. The examples at Henry's Mote and Morvil were made by A H. The upper band in both cases intersects four times. The Narberth Chalice (1574) is a handsome vessel bearing the maker's mark W H as in O. E. P. at 1569, but with an annulet and not a pellet below. It carries one belt of conventional foliation round the bowl which intersects four times. The Stackpole Elidor Chalice and Paten cover are very beautiful specimens. Five Elizabethan Chalices and one Paten cover bear no hall marks or inscribed dates. They are found at Castellan, East Williamston, Johnston (illegible maker's mark), Spittal, and New Mote. The band of strap-work on the New Mote Cup does not interlace. The decorated strap-work on the Johnston chalice differs from all others in the county. The Elizabethan Paten covers in Pembrokeshire as a rule do not fit the chalices tightly, but are made to overlap the rim. It is a remarkable thing that the Hall marks on Elizabethan plate are generally beautifully clear and distinct. Some few days ago I held a chalice 20 years old and another 330 years. The hall marks on the former were almost worn away; on the latter they were nearly as fresh as the day they were stamped. These old chalices are as hard as steel, which is not to be wondered at seeing that they were made of hammered metal, and most probably from the Massing Chalices which had been in use for centuries before the Reformation.

Towards the end of the reign of Elizabeth, the fashion of

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the Chalice changes. A common form of cup found from about 1600 to about 1630 is what has been called the "V-shaped" Chalice. The bowls of these vessels somewhat resemble the letter V in shape, and invariably rest upon baluster stems. A good example of this type will be found at Tenby (1599) bearing the mark of I E, another is found at Llanstinan (1596) with the maker's mark A B. The beautiful Cup at Monkton (1604) is slightly more oviform in shape. This class is followed by a "wine-glass" shaped chalice until cir. 1650. The Llandyssilio (1636) and Warren (1640) chalices are strongly made cups with bowls shaped into inverted truncated cones with flat bases supported by baluster stems. Between 1630 and 1640 there also appears a curious revival of Chalices much similar in shape to the Edwardian and Early Elizabethan cup. The stem is trumpet-shaped, and close up under the bowl there is a disc or collar. All these vessels have been made by a maker whose mark was an escallop. The specimen at Llandilo however carries the mark I B with what appears to be a crescent beneath. As late as the middle of the 17th century there are numerous examples of Chalices retaining the characteristics of the Elizabethan vessels in a more or less degree. Specimens may be seen at Castlemartin, Martletwy, St. David's (Chalice No. 2) and Grandston. The Loveston Chalice (1610) with its knop or flange close up under the bowl and fine mouldings, and the Steynton Chalice (1624) with its beautifully engraved representation of the Lord's Supper, are well worthy of notice. The Chalice belonging to St. Thomas', Haverfordwest, (1633) carries an unusual ornamentation on the bowl, viz. a pelican in her piety.[9] The Chalice at St. Mary's, Pembroke, (1645) is

[9] "The pelican is sometimes used as a Christian symbol, in consequence of the myth which relates that when a serpent has bitten her young, she tears open her breast and revives her brood with her own blood. The application of this symbol to the Saviour, who gave His own blood for perishing man, was readily made (Alt. *Die Heiligenbilder*, p. 56)."—Dict. of Christian Antiquities.

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interesting on account of its historical associations. The only piece of plate in Pembrokeshire belonging to the Cromwellian period is found at Bridell (1655). The feature of the Cromwellian Chalice is its almost square shaped bowl, the baluster stem being still retained. The Bridell cup is a good specimen of the period. The Cilrhedyn Chalice (1661) is by the same maker, but its bowl is decorated and its stem is trumpet-shaped. The Chalices of the Restoration period and towards the end of the century are usually massive and rude in design. They are remarkable as showing an utter disregard of artistic beauty of any description. Though small, the Chalices at Llanwnda (1690), Robeston West (1697), Llanfair Nant Gwyn (1699) belong to this class. The Chalices at Mathry (1671), Llanrheithan (1674), and Nolton (1675) carry bowls of beaker-shape, resting on very short stems.

Paten-covers in the 17th century were made more like those of pre-Reformation times, but the Elizabethan foot or handle was still retained. They are found quite plain and generally with no date inscription. Unlike the Elizabethan cover which generally (though not as a rule in this county) fitted tightly they now overlap the rim. In the latter half of the century the cups are sometimes found to be without covers, and plain salvers or plates generally mounted on a central, circular and conical foot begin to come into vogue. Specimens of these Credence Patens may be seen at St. David's (1678), Narberth (1684), Stackpole Elidor (1685), and Burton (1698). The rims of plate and foot are usually decorated with gadroon moulding.

A remarkable thing in the history of Patens has not been noticed as far as I am aware, viz. that though the Chalice after its restoration to the laity became of necessity larger, no change was made in the dimensions of the Paten. The diameter of a pre-Reformation Paten is practically identical with the Elizabethan Paten cover which was "appointed for the ministration of the Communion Bread." Does

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not this suggest that wafer-bread continued to be in general use during the reign of Elizabeth[1] if not until the time of the Restoration when the paten-cover began to be disused?

There are only four Flagons in Pembrokeshire belonging to the 17th century :—S. Mary's, Pembroke (1639), St. Mary's, Haverfordwest (1660), St. David's (1664), Tenby (1698). The third may have been given as a "Thank-Offering" for the Restoration. There came into fashion in the early part of the century an unwieldy vessel of ordinary tankard form which though occasionally varying in shape continued to be used during the next 200 years. Until about 1700 the cover of the Flagon is usually flat, and is raised by means of a thumb-piece; the drum, often inscribed with the name and arms[2] of the donor, rests on a wide spreading base; the handle is massive and sometimes carries a whistle (often stopped).[3] They are not unfrequently found in pairs.

Of Alms-dishes and Plates, there are only two belonging to this century; at St. David's (1678) and Boulston (1685). The latter is ornamented with the Armorial shield of the Wogans.

With the exception of the Monkton Chalice, the Flagon at St.

[1] Compare for instance the dimensions of the Patens used in the following parishes before and after the Reformation :—

Pre-Reformation:	Post-Reformation:
Nettlecombe Paten (1479), Pop. 260, Diam. 4⅞ in.	Newport Paten (1574), Pop. 1500, Diam. 4 in.
Clifford Chambers Paten (1494), Pop. 348, Diam. 5⅛ in.	Dinas Paten (1574), Pop. 721, Diam. 3½ in.

It will be noticed that though the population of Newport and Dinas in Pembrokeshire must have exceeded that at Nettlecombe and Clifford Chambers, the Post-Reformation Patens are even smaller than the Pre-Reformation ones.

[2] An early instance of this practice is mentioned in the will of Sir John Foxley, 1378, who leaves a Chalice "cum armis meis".

[3] When made for secular purposes the lower part of the handle is almost always notched to form a whistle which might be used for calling the waiter or attendant.

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Mary's, Pembroke, and that at St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, the only secular vessel belonging to this century is the beautiful Beaker Cup at Castle Bigh. Who the donor was, or how the cup ever reached this remote parish is not known. There is hardly any doubt that this shaped cup was originally made for secular purposes, though it is found to have been very commonly used as a sacramental vessel in Holland and Scotland about the beginning of the seventeenth century. As so long a period (79 years) elapsed between the year in which the Castle Bigh Cup was made and that of its donation, it is evident that this too was not originally intended for Church use. Mr. Thomas Burns in his "Old Scottish Communion Plate" offers the suggestion that the reason of the adoption of the Beaker in Scotland came about owing to the close communication which existed between sea-ports on the North East coast of Scotland and the Low Countries. This, as he says, would lead to the introduction of many Continental articles, including probably the Beaker-shaped cup which it became the fashion to imitate. They were usually made in Aberdeen, and Mr. Burns' theory is further strengthened by the fact that they are peculiar to Forfarshire, Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Morayshire, and the Orkney and Shetland Islands. These vessels are still very popular in the churches of Scotland and Holland, but are exceedingly rare in England. Mr. Burns classifies the Beaker Cups thus:—

(1) The Plain Beaker.—Absolutely void of ornamentation, and shaped out of a flat piece of silver.

(2) The Plain Beaker with Foot.—This foot takes the form of a simple cable or other moulding.

(3) Beaker Cups with a more extended Collet Foot.—The Castle Bigh cup is an example of this class; another feature is the spreading lip.

The two oldest Beaker cups in Scotland, now used as Chalices, excluding those of foreign manufacture, are in the parish of Arbirlot, Arbroath. They fall under Class i, and were both

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made in Edinburgh in 1608-10. The cup belonging to the Mercers' Company is dated 1604; one used as a Chalice at Stickney, Lincs., 1608; another at Armathwaite, Cumberland, 1609; and yet another at Llanfyllin, North Wales, 1598; but none of these surpass in beauty the Pembrokeshire example which carries the hall mark of 1630.

From 1700 to about 1750, the Chalice usually carries a plain, tulip or bell-shaped bowl, resting on a tall stem which is divided by the rudiments of a knop, or narrow moulding. For examples, see Bosherston, St. Petrox, Prendergast, St. Michael's Pembroke, Wiston, Slebech, Lamphey, Burton, and Puncheston. The Cups and covers at St. Thomas' and St. Mary's, Haverfordwest (1765), are the most massive in the county, the former weighing together no less than 34 oz. 2 dwts, the latter 32 oz. 8 dwts. In this century Paten covers almost entirely disappear and are replaced by plates or salvers. The flagon is a heavy tall tankard, with domed lid, no spout, and generally engraved with the donor's name and arms; the ornament I H S, cross, and nails, so usual during the Georgian period appears on much plate. For examples of eighteenth century flagons, see Slebech, Bosherston, St. Petrox, Stackpole Elidor, St. Michael's Pembroke, Pwllcrochan, Jeffreston, St. Thomas' Haverfordwest, Penally, Manorbier. After about 1750, Ecclesiastical Plate ceases to have any antiquarian interest. Flagons in the latter half of the century assume sometimes a semi-classical design, of which examples may be seen at Narberth and Dale.

Besides the Monkton Chalice, 1604; Castle Bigh Beaker-cup, 1630; St. Mary's, Pembroke, Flagon, 1639; St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, Flagon, 1660; plate originally made for secular use will also be found at Tenby (Salver, 1749); Ambleston (Two-handled Porringer, 1750); Dale (Flagon, 1784 or 6); Carew (Flagon, 1786); New Mote (probably the two Salvers, 1749 and 1758); Burton (Spoon); Penally (Salver, 1775; Flagon, 1754; Salver, 1775); St. Issell's, Saundersfoot (Cup, 1887).

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The only foreign example found in the county is a Pyx at St. Bride's, the gift of the Dowager Lady Kensington. It bears the Augsburg mark, and dates from the early 18th century.[4]

The Armorial Plate in the County will be found in the parishes of Boulston (Wogan); Tenby (Owen), (Jones or Johns); Puncheston (Symons); Nevern (? Cope); Dale (Lloyd); Llawhaden (Meares); Wiston, and Minwear (Lloyd).

The only piece of Gold Plate in Pembrokeshire is the Paten recently presented to St. Mary's Church, Fishguard. It is a faithful reproduction of the latten Paten discovered at the Cathedral of St. David's in 1874, in the grave of Bishop Thomas Beck, A.D. 1280-93.

Of Pewter, there are in Pembrokeshire 8 Chalices, 8 Flagons, 7 Credence Patens, 8 Font Bowls or Basins, a pair of Candlesticks, a small Dish, and about 61 Plates. Some readers will perhaps be disappointed that the dates of so few of these vessels are given. The marks however found on the pewter in this county are for the most part illegible, and until those that are partly legible are compared with specimens bearing marks that are known, or with *dated* vessels, it will be impossible to tell their years and makers. It may be that pieces bearing no marks at all are of local make. The shape of the vessels often affords some assistance in forming their approximate date, for pewterers as a rule followed the fashion which prevailed among the silversmiths. The earliest date contained on the touch-plates of the Pewterers' Company does not go farther back than 1640. In the parishes of Clarbeston, Mynachlogddu, Maenclochog and the Chapelry of Ford, the plate consists solely of pewter. The oldest dated Chalice and cover is found at Clarbeston (1709), the Credence Paten and Flagon being

[4] Since writing the above the Rev. Isaac Morgan has presented to his church of Eglwyswrw a Paten of copper-gilt, said to have "once formed part of the private sacramental plate used by the great Papal family of Chigi in their palace at Siena." It bears no marks.

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probably of the same date. The Ford pieces bear no maker's marks. The Mynachlogddu Chalice was made by James Dixon & Sons, and a specimen made by the same workers, dated 1751, is preserved in the Museum at York. The Pembroke Dock service bears the mark "Compton London" in a star. This maker lived about the early part of the 19th century. The Reynoldston Chalice, not now used, is probably of the same date as the Clarbeston example which it resembles. The St. Dogmael's pewter carries no marks, and the Chalice is broken. Nor are there any marks on the little one-handled secular cups at Maenclochog and Grandston. The earliest dated Flagon is found at Lamphey (1754). Examples occur at the following parishes: Clarbeston, Burton, Gumfreston, St. Ishmael's, St. Dogmael's, Whitchurch, and Pembroke Dock. Credence Patens may be seen at Clarbeston, East Williamston, Ford, St. Ishmael's, Talbenny, and Whitchurch. The two last have lost their stems. That belonging to Walton East is inscribed 1833. The Font Bowls or Basins appear at Llanstinan *(Plate v)*, Llanrheithan, Llanwnda, Llanychaer, Ludchurch, St. Edren's, St. Lawrence, and St. Nicholas. It may be that some if not all of these bowls date from the time of Cromwell. The mark on the Llanstinan bowl is T. Willshire Bristol; and a pelican in her piety. The following mark:—W.; a pelican in her piety, dated 164 (?), appears on Touch-plate i, at Pewterers' Hall. If this is Willshire of Bristol's mark it settles the approximate date of the Llanstinan Basin together with that of Llanwnda, and also the Whitchurch Flagon, for these two last pieces also bear his mark. When the Directory was substituted for the English Liturgy by the Cromwellian Parliament, all Fonts were ordered to be removed from the Parish Churches and Basins to be used instead, the object being to suppress all supposed superstitious usages connected with the rite of Baptism. Whether this command was generally obeyed in Pembrokeshire is uncertain, but it is noticeable that the font drain is in many cases stopped. Perhaps after the Restoration, the clergy considered

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it unnecessary, or maybe neglected to restore the drains which would explain the continued use of the basin. Or some of them may be of much later date, and were procured merely to carry water to the font into which they were placed, for at Sturminster Marshall, Dorset, the following appears in the churchwardens' accounts: "1780 Pd for a Bason to Care [carry] to the vant [font] £0 1s. 2d." The Plates vary in size, those at Llanwnda, Newport, Cilrhedyn, Dinas and St. Bride's being exceptionally large. They have been used as Alms-plates and Credence Patens and are still so used in some cases. The upper surfaces on the latter in most instances show knife marks.

One or two hints gathered from Massé's "Pewter Plate" as to cleaning pewter may be acceptable. Old pewter having on it a kind of rust or efflorence, cannot be cleaned. Vessels left exposed should occasionally be rubbed with a cloth saturated with vaseline. There are two methods of removing the black oxide on neglected pewter,—(1) Apply hydrochloric acid to the parts affected, and then carefully wipe with a wet sponge; (2) The slower process consists in using paraffin oil applied locally, or as a bath in obstinate cases. It is useless to attempt to remove the oxide by scraping, as scratches will be the only result. Very fine emery paper with a burnisher may also be used, and so too the ordinary polishing pastes.

The Total Weight of silver belonging to the Church in Pembrokeshire, excluding those pieces which have been artificially loaded, is 3514 oz. 15 dwts. No person, be he Priest, Patron, Churchwarden, or Squire, has any legal or moral right to appropriate or in any way to alienate these vessels from the parish churches to which they belong, *without a Faculty*. Those who "collect" Church-plate are in most cases nothing less than 'receivers of stolen goods' and it is a pity they cannot be dealt with as such. *The Churchwardens are the custodians of Church Plate.* "The moveable goods of the church" says Phillimore, "are, by the common law, vested

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in the churchwardens, as a quasi corporation (for the benefit of the parishioners at large), whose continuity is preserved, notwithstanding the annual change in the persons constituting it." I take it, that if the Altar vessels are sold (without a Faculty), stolen or destroyed, any parishioner may with the approval of the Bishop take an action against the churchwardens and compel them to restore or replace the plate with vessels of like value.[5] To many churchwardens who are the temporary custodians of Elizabethan silver this would be no trifling matter even if silver of that period be only estimated at £10 per ounce.

There is one matter which deserves reference before I conclude, and that is the somewhat dispiriting fact that the *Ecclesia Wallicana* in Pembrokeshire only possesses one piece of plate with an inscription in the *lingua Wallicana*, viz. an alms-dish at Cilgerran; and even this solitary Welsh inscription contains an error. We should not however be surprised at this state of things seeing that the anglicising spirit has prevailed in high places throughout the Thirteen Counties since the Tudor period. But fortunately it is now a rapidly decaying force, and Wales is being possessed with a spirit by which the stones of her building which have been long rejected, are becoming the headstones of her corners. Those despised things, the Welsh language, literature, history and all which distinguishes her from other national entities, are undergoing revaluation, and in this process of national introspection and increase of self knowledge, Wales is being born anew into a fresh creation. It is necessary that the *Ecclesia Wallicana*

[5] In one case, quoted by Mr. C. A. Markham in his "Church Plate of the County of Northampton", an incumbent who disposed of the communion vessels was sued by the churchwardens for the recovery of the same. Although more than six years had elapsed since he sold the vessels, and he had replaced them by a silver set, it was held that the churchwardens were entitled to recover £29 18s., as the value of the service.—Wilkinson v. Verity, "Law Reports, Common Pleas", Vol. vi, p. 206.

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should adapt herself to this new condition if she is to be an effective institution, for the Church like her Founder has to come down to the things of man before she can win man. In Wales, the ideal in the matter of inscriptions would be that they should be either in Welsh, the language of the nation, or in Latin, the ecclesiastical language of the West. Exception no doubt should be made in the case of localities like South Pembrokeshire and Gower, but even here Latin would be *ideally* preferable to English.

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THE CHURCH PLATE OF PEMBROKESHIRE.

AMBLESTON (S. MARY).[1]—The vessel now used as a Chalice at Ambleston is a two-handled fluted cup in the form of a porringer. It was not originally designed for ecclesiastical purposes. It bears the hall mark of 1750, the maker's mark being H B in plain oblong for Henry Brind. A pair of small Salvers in the possession of the Corporation of Gloucester, supplies the author of "Old English Plate" with this maker's mark. Height, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4 in.; weight, 9 oz. 12 dwts. It is prettily engraved with scroll work, and is inscribed "Ambleston T * T 1751." The initials are probably those of Admiral Thomas Tucker, concerning whom a descendant, Colonel F. Edwardes of Hook, Treffgarne, writes "In his

[1] The earliest Churches in the county were named after the Celtic saints or monks who founded them. During the 12th century, when Latin Christianity was introduced with the Normans, the Celtic names were in danger of being ousted. This was largely done in the southern half of the county where Anglo-Norman influence prevailed most. Effort should be made to rescue and restore the names of the earlier saints. These will be found connected with holy wells, or hidden under more familiar names like Lawrence, Bernard, Giles, etc., for Llawddog, Brynach, Silin, etc. Others no doubt, both Latin and Celtic, will come to light with old documents, such as ancient Wills. One at least has been discovered in this study of Church Plate, viz. St. Leonard at Loveston. The list in this volume is based on Browne Willis' *Parochiale Anglicanum* (London, 1733), pp. 176, etc.; and on Appendix iii of Rice Rees' *Essay on Welsh Saints* (1836). Neither of these, however, is altogether reliable, so that we have departed from them wherever the *Book of Llan Dav* or the invaluable notes to Dr. Henry Owen's edition of *Owen's Pembrokeshire* or some other reason give cause for so doing.

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younger days he served upon the ship that captured a notorious Pirate, known as "Blue Beard," and later, as Captain of a frigate, he captured the Spanish ship, *San Josef*. I believe he held the rank of full Admiral, and was for a time in command of the Channel Squadron. He owned Sealyham and the Tucker Estates, and also built Hook, where he appears to have died." In the Church of St. Dogwells there is the following inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of Admiral T. Tucker of Hook, who died 5th of July, 1766." The monument was erected by Thomas Edwardes Tucker, May 11th, 1827.—The only other vessel is a pewter Plate, 11 in. in diam., and bearing the following marks: T C in a plain shield; a fleur de lys; a griffin (?) rampant; [?]. There is a plate by the same maker at Penrieth.

Amroth (S. Teilo).[2]—This parish possesses an interesting Elizabethan Chalice with its Paten cover. There are no regular hall marks, but both pieces bear the maker's mark which consists of four oval-shaped objects, viz. [illegible]. The mark is that of a provincial silversmith, or possibly a town mark, and is found on much church-plate in Pembrokeshire. The Amroth Chalice measures 6⅝ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 2¾ in.; its flat bottom, 2 in.; depth, 3⅛ in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 5 oz. 15 dwts. There are two bands of decorated strap-work (zig-zag pattern) engraved round the bowl. The upper band encloses the usual woodbine foliation and intersects three times, a spray of foliage being carried above and below each intersection. Within the lower band is the following inscription, "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * AMROTH." There is a band of vertical reed ornamentation where the stem joins the bowl, and also round the base. The knop dividing the stem has a small fillet above and below, and is ornamented

[2] The Churches called after Elidyr are known in at least three cases to be "Teilo" churches from the *Book of Llan Dav* (pp. 124, 254-5). Elidyr is perhaps another form of Teilo, otherwise known as Eliud.

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with hyphen marks which are now very faint. The Paten cover fits tightly, and measures $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diam., $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, and weighs 1 oz. 12 dwts. On the handle or foot, which is $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, is engraved within a circle the date "* 15 * 75 *." On the inside is rudely scratched "1624" (*Plate ii*).—A tankard-shaped Flagon, 10 in. in height, of plated metal, and inscribed "D.D. T. Shrapnel Biddulph Arm: de Amroth Castle Eccles: suae 1834."—A Plate, 10 in. in diameter, of plated metal, similarly inscribed. The donor was the Rev. Thomas Shrapnel Biddulph, father of General Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—A brass Alms-dish, 12 in. in diam., carrying the legend, "He that soweth little shall reap little," and presented by Mrs. Kay of Rhydlangoed, Amroth.

Angle (S. Mary).—The Elizabethan Chalice,[8] formerly belonging to this parish, was illegally disposed of some years ago by the Rev. R. Weekes, then Rector of the Parish, and is now known to be in the possession of a Cardiff collector. The present service presented by the Misses E. and F. Mirehouse, is of silver-gilt, and consists of a Chalice, Paten, and Flagon, all bearing the hall marks of 1853, and the maker's mark I K for John Keith of London. The cup is of medieval design: height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{15}{16}$ in.; depth. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 15 oz. 5 dwts. The knop on the stem carries six facets, and one of the splays on the base is decorated with the sacred monogram. The paten is $6\frac{1}{3}$ in. in diameter and weighs 4 oz. 17 dwts. Around the rim is engraved "Lord evermore give us this Bread," and in the centre of its six-lobed depression is inscribed the sacred monogram. The ewer-shaped flagon is 10 in. high,

[8] "It was sold," writes an old parishioner, "for a trifling sum—for coal, I believe—without the knowledge of Churchwardens or anyone. . . . It was afterwards sold, we heard, for a large sum, but we could never get it back again."

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and weighs 14 oz. 13 dwts. It carries the legend "GLORY BE TO GOD ON HIGH."—There is also a brass Font Ewer which bears the following inscription, "St. Mary's Angle 1860."

BAYVIL (S. ANDREW).—There is no plate now belonging to this parish excepting a pewter Paten, upon which there are no marks (See Moylgrove).

BEGELLY[4] (S.).—The only mark on the Elizabethan Chalice and Paten Cover which this parish possesses, is that so often met with in Pembrokeshire, viz. . The Chalice is $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. in height; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 15 dwts. The ornamentation corresponds exactly with the Amroth chalice. The inscription within the lower band on the bowl is rudely engraved, and is as follows, "POC VY * ECLESIE * DE * BEGELY *" The vertical line moulding beneath the bowl has been spoilt in repairing. The Paten cover is $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diam., $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. in height, and weighs 2 oz. 5 dwts.—A plain Paten, $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diam.; a Plate, $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diam.; and a tankard Flagon, $10\frac{7}{8}$ in. high, all of plated metal.

BLETHERSTON (S. KEYNE THE VIRGIN ?).[5]—This parish retains its Elizabethan Chalice and Paten Cover. Both pieces bear the single mark , the same as that at Amroth. The Bletherston chalice, however, is an exceptional cup, as it varies in decoration from all the others done by this maker. Instead of two bands round the bowl there is here only one, close up to the lip. Within it is the inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * BLETHERSTON. *" It carries the usual two bands of vertical line moulding, but the filleted knop on the

[4] Cf. Merthir Buceil of the *Book of Llan Dav*, which was situated in the neighbourhood of Bridgend.

[5] There is a Ffynnon Gain in this parish. It might, however, be St. Elen, as the Welsh name of Bletherston is Tref Elen, only that St. Elen's Well is in Llawhaden.

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stem is quite plain. Height, 6⅞ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¼ in.; depth, 3¼ in.; diam. of base, 3⅛ in.; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts. The Paten cover which is quite plain, is 3⅛ in. in diam., 1⅝ in. high, and weighs 1 oz. 10 dwts.—A plated Paten, 5⅛ in. in diameter, and a glass Cruet with plated top.

Bosherston (S. Michael).—The plate belonging to this parish consists of a Chalice and Paten Cover, a Flagon, and a Credence Paten, all bearing the hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1715, the maker's mark F r with pellet beneath in a plain heraldic shield for James Fraillon. The chalice is a bell-shaped cup like that at St. Petrox. The circular stem carries the rudiments of a knop formed of a narrow ring with small fillets. Height, 7⅝ in.; diam. of bowl, 4⅜ in.; depth, 4⅛ in.; diam. of foot, 3 1/16 in.; weight, 14 oz. 5 dwts. Inscription: "Poculum Sacrum Ecclesiae Parochialis de Stackpool - Bosher in Agro Pembroch: 1715: J. Campbell" (See Stackpole Elidor). The paten cover is 5 in. in diam., 1¼ in. in height, and weighs 6 oz. Underneath is inscribed "Ecclesiae Parochialis," etc., as above. The flagon is a facsimile of that at Stackpole Elidor, but the weight is here 37 oz. 18 dwts. The above inscription is here again repeated. The credence paten is 7⅛ in. in diam., 1¾ in. in height, and weighs 12 oz. 10 dwts. Beneath is inscribed the same donor's inscription, but beginning "Patena Sacra Ecclesiae," etc.—There is also a brass Almsdish, 12 in. in diameter, inscribed "Eccl: B. Mich. Archang. de Bosherston in Agr. Pembroch. D.D. I. G. Lloyd Rect. MDCCCLXXXIX."

Boulston (S.).—A "donative," now in the gift of Dudley Ackland, Esq.—A Chalice bearing the hall mark of 1731; the maker's mark appears to be C L and very much resembles that of Niccolaus Clausen, shewn in O. E. P. at 1716. The bowl rests on a baluster stem. The dimensions are as follows: height, 6⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 2⅞ in.; diam. of

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foot, 2⅛ in.; weight, 4 oz. 15 dwts.—A Plate, hall-marked 1685, the maker's mark being probably I R as in O. E. P. at 1677; diam, 10⅝ in.; weight, 13 oz. 17 dwts. On the rim is engraved a shield of arms with mantling,—*Or, on a chief sable, three martlets of the field.* These are the arms of Wogan (*Plate iii*). The representative of the Boulston branch in 1685 was Lewis Wogan. "The great name of Wogan," writes Dr. Henry Owen in his *Old Pembroke Families*, "was for many centuries of paramount importance in what is now called Pembrokeshire. The family made settlements at Wiston, Picton, Boulston, Milton, Stonehall, Llanstinan and elsewhere, and also in Ireland, England and France. . . . For their importance in the county the Wogans of Boulston were hardly second to their kin at Wiston; they contributed five sheriffs and three members of Parliament to the county annals, they intermarried with many of the leading families of the county, and they reigned at Boulston from the 15th to the 18th century. . . . But now, as far as Pembrokeshire is concerned, the great, wide-spreading house of Wogan has perished as though it had never been, although the name still survives in a mutilated form." [6]

Brawdy (S. David).—An Elizabethan Chalice without its Paten cover. The cup is rather a tall specimen, measuring 7⅞ in. in height. It is of the Amroth type and the only mark found is the maker's . The filleted knop dividing the stem is unusually large, and within the lower band on the bowl the inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * BROWDY *" is followed by a graceful spray of foliage. In all other respects the decoration corresponds with the Amroth example. Diam. of bowl, 3¼ in.; depth, 3⅝ in.; diam. of foot, 3¾ in.; weight, 10 oz. 13 dwts (*Plate iii*).—A Credence Paten of the Britannia standard for 1701; the maker's mark may be R O as in O. E. P. at 1698.

[6] See pp. 35, 42, 44 and cf. "Old County Families of Dyfed" by Francis Green in *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. xv, pp. 100-149.

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Inscription: "The Gift of Mrs. Jane Jones of Brawdy widow to the Church of Brawdy." The donor was the widow of Thomas Jones of Brawdy, and daughter of William Williams, Rector of Walwyn's Castle. "Near the Church," writes Fenton in his Historical Tour," is an ancient mansion of great respectability, though now deserted, belonging to a family of the name of Jones, whose ancestor being standard-bearer to Henry VII in his transit through this country, formed an alliance with a lady heiress of this place. He was of Monmouthshire extraction and traced to the same stock as the Herberts." Diam., $8\frac{5}{8}$ in.; height, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. 3 dwts. The edges of both plate and foot are gadrooned.

BRIDELL (S. DAVID).[1]—This Church was restored in 1887. There is in present use a Chalice which is a good example of the Commonwealth period. It carries a plain square-shaped bowl which rests on a baluster stem; it measures $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height, and is hall-marked 1655; the maker's mark is the letter M with mullet or pellet beneath in a heart-shaped shield. A Chalice and Paten cover at St. Martin's, Leicester (1662), a Credence Paten at St. John's, Cardiff (1662), and a plain Tankard belonging to the Fishmongers' Company (1666), are apparently by the same maker. The following inscription is rudely stippled round the lip of the bowl, "I.G. L.H. Bridell 1687." They are probably the initials of the then Church-wardens. The bowl measures $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter; depth, 3 in.; weight, 8 oz. 6 dwts.—A pewter Plate bearing no marks, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.—There is also a small electro-plated Paten.

BURTON (S.).—A plain bell-shaped Chalice with Paten cover. Both pieces bear the hall mark of 1722, and are of the Britannia standard. The maker's mark is BA for Richard Bayley, as in O. E. P. at 1717. The cup is $7\frac{5}{16}$ in. in height;

[1] This parish once contained a Chapel called after St. Meugan.

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diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4¼ in.; diam. of base, 3⅛ in.; weight, 8 oz. 10 dwts. The paten cover is 4⅝ in. in diameter, 1⅜ in. high, and weighs 4 oz.—A Credence Paten, carrying the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1698, with maker's mark PA for Thomas Parr, as in O. E. P. at 1696; diam., 7 in.; height, 2 in.; weight, 7 oz. 19 dwts. The edges of both plate and foot are gadrooned.—A modern Flagon with scroll handle, spout and crown-shaped lid. It bears the hall mark of 1865, the maker's mark being $\frac{EB}{JB}$ for Barnard & Sons of London. Height, 11 in.; weight, 22 oz. 5 dwts. The bowl is ornamented with the sacred monogram, and rests upon a hexagonal base supported by six feet. It was bought, partly by subscription, from a dealer in Worcester by the Rev. Joseph Tombs, a former Rector of Burton; it originally belonged to "a Church somewhere in the Midlands."—A Spoon, bearing the maker's mark only. The mark is partly obliterated, but it may be L B as in O. E. P. at 1764. In the bowl of the spoon is engraved a monogram which appears to be "FTM," and outside, the initials "RTM." Weight, 5 dwts. This piece was presented by Mr. Tombs in 1867.—There is also a straight sided tankard-shaped pewter Flagon, narrowing towards the top, with an R shaped handle. Its lid is conical in shape and carries a knob and thumb-piece. It probably dates from the early part of the 18th century. Height, 10½ in.; diam. of base, 5⅝ in., of lid, 3¾ in.

CAMROSE (S. ISMAEL).—The Elizabethan Chalice here corresponds in shape and decoration with the Walton West example, and is of the same date (1574) and by the same maker. This silver-smith's mark, M, is also found at Kemble, Glos., 1574; Bridstow, in Herefordshire, 1576, and elsewhere, a cup at Daglingworth, Glos., 1565, supplying O. E. P. with his mark. There is a single band of interlaced strap-work on the bowl, with foliation in the usual style. The criss-cross and dot pattern takes the place of the more usual vertical line mouldings on stem and base. The knop on the stem is filleted

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Plate II.

AMROTH.

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and is decorated with intermittent lines. Height, 6¼ in.; diam. of bowl, 2¾ in.; depth, 3⅜ in.; diam. of foot which has been very badly broken, 2⅞ in.; weight, 6 oz. 7 dwts. The Paten cover has unfortunately disappeared.—A Paten, 5¼ in. in diameter resting on a foot; height, 1¾ in.; weight, 3 oz. 15 dwts, with date letter indicating the year 1721. Underneath is inscribed "Presented by Emma Webb Bowen of Camrose Sept[r] 1838" with illegible maker's mark. This piece is ornamented with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays, and was probably purchased from a dealer; it is of the Britannia standard.—A brass Alms-dish, 11⅞ in. in diameter, bearing the legend "He that hath pity upon the Poor lendeth unto the Lord".

Capel Colman (S. Colman).—A Service of plated metal. Chalice, 6⅞ in. in height; Credence Paten, 7 in. in diam., 2⅞ in. in height; Paten, 7¼ in. in diam.; tankard-shaped Flagon, 11 in. in height. All these pieces bear the following inscription "Capel Colman 1877." Nothing is known of the old plate.

Carew (S. John Baptist).[8]—The following is an extract from notes "made this 4th day of June 1845 by Henry Robert Lloyd, Vicar of Carew":—"In the year 1843 the Old Chalice and Cover being much decayed and leaky and otherwise unfit for Sacramental use, was sent to Salisbury, and new Communion Plate was had instead of it. This old Chalice and Cover was a bell-shaped vessel with the brim turning over outwards which occasioned sometimes the spilling of the wine by infirm communicants. It stood upon a foot with a knob in the middle and was of the date of Queen Elizabeth or James 1rst and seemed to have been a covered cup

[8] So in Rees and Lewis but *not* Browne Willis who is silent. There is a Llandygwynnet in this parish which points to an old Celtic Saint whose name lies hid in "Tygwynnet."

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for domestic use rather than a sacramental vessel. There was no Paten but only a copper plate silvered over purchased by the Parish for a Paten at the instance of my predecessor. This was disposed of and a new Chalice & Paten were made by Mr. James Bennett of Castle Street in the City of Salisbury from designs by the Vicar at a cost of Fourteen Pounds three Shillings for the Chalice, Nine Pounds fifteen shillings for the Paten, and Two guineas for the case. The Silver Chalice weighed 23 oz. 10 dwts and was sold at 4s. 10d. per oz. there being much solder and brass rivets about it. The plated Plate was sold for Ten Shillings." The present goblet-shaped Chalice which succeeded the "much decayed and leaky" one is of very little interest, the hall mark representing the year 1842 with maker's mark $\frac{CR}{G\,S}$ in a four-lobed shield; inscription on the base "Poculum Ecclesiae de Carew Anno Dñi MDCCCXLIII"; height, 10 in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; depth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 13 oz. 15 dwts. The sacred monogram appears on the bowl, the stem and base being chased.—A Paten similarly hall-marked and inscribed "Patina Ecclesiae" etc. as above; diam., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 2 in.; weight, 9 oz. 18 dwts. The foot is made in the form of a crown and is of good workmanship. The sacred monogram is engraved in the centre within rays. Both these vessels were given by Mr. Jas. Allen.—A jug-shaped Flagon, hall-marked 1786 with maker's mark I R in plain oblong for John Robins; height, 11 in.; diam. of base, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 25 oz. 13 dwts; inscription "Presented by Mr. Jas. Allen of Freeston Hall for a Flagon—as a New Year's Gift to the Parish in 1844." The bowl is ornamented with the sacred monogram. The donor James Allen was born in 1771 and died in 1855. He was the son of Roger Allen who built Freeston Hall and nephew of John Bartlett Allen of Cresselly.—A Plate bearing the hall mark of 1885 with maker's mark E H; diam., $7\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 13 dwts; inscription "Given by Thomas Allen of Freeston Hall In Memory of his eldest son Capt Griffith Allen, Late of H.M. 98th Regt Jan. 10th 1886."

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CARNHEDRYN[9] (S. JAMES THE GREAT).—The Church here is modern and has recently been annexed to Llanhowel. The Plate consists of a Chalice and Paten of medieval design, bearing the hall marks of 1882 and supplied by "Goldsmiths Alliance Limited, Cornhill, London." These vessels were presented by the late Dean Allen of St. David's. The cup is 7 $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 3$\frac{1}{16}$ in.; weight 9 oz. 3 dwts. The bowl rests on a hexagonal stem which is divided by a knop carrying six facets. The Paten is 6 in. in diam. and weighs 5 oz., the centre of its six-lobed depression being decorated with the sacred monogram.

CASTELLAN (S.).—A ruinated Chapelry in the parish of Penrieth. The following is a copy of an interesting document in the possession of Thos. E. Lewis-Bowen, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Castellan which shews how the holy vessels (which are in an excellent state of preservation) came to be deposited at Clynfiew :—

> "LORDSHIP and MANOR of CASTELLAN.—AT a COURT LEET and View of Frankpledge with the COURT BARON of WILLIAM HENRY LEWIS Esquire LORD of the said MANOR, held there on the 26th day of May in the seventeenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign LADY VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland QUEEN Defender of the Faith &c. and in the year of our Lord 1854.
>
> BEFORE Asa Johnes Evans Steward there, and there duly Sworn before the said Lord. The Bailiff William Jones appeared. THE JURORS for our Lady the Queen, Thomas Marsden Foreman, David Morgan, William James, John Owens, Daniel Luke, David Jones, James Jenkins, William Evans, John Richards, Thomas Thomas, Abraham Davies, John Thomas SWORN. THE JURORS

[9] The name of St. Edeyrn or Edren may possibly be involved in this place-name.

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aforesaid upon their Oath present, that, after solemn consideration they are of Opinion it would be highly desirable and proper, that the Ancient SILVER CHALICE belonging to the Chapelry of Castellan, should be deposited in some suitable place for safe Custody and preservation; and they request Mr. David Morgan of Morfa, the only Freehold Tenant of the said Lordship within the said Manor, to convey the said Valuable relict bearing the Inscription :—"POCVLVM CAPELLE DE CASTELLAN" to the said William Henry Lewis, with the Humble prayer of the said Homage, that he be graciously pleased to allow the same to be deposited in some convenient place at his Mansion at CLYNFIEW; and report the result at the next Court. EXTRACTED from the Record of the said Court by Asa J. Evans, Steward."

The "said Valuable relict" is a beautiful little Elizabethan Chalice with its Paten cover (*Plate iii*). Like those belonging to the mother church of Penrieth, they bear no hall marks and are apparently the work of a provincial silversmith. The cover of the latter cup however is inscribed 1574 and probably both chalices were procured in the same year. The Castellan cup is of more elaborate workmanship than that at Penrieth. It measures $5\frac{11}{16}$ in. in height; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; depth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of base, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 18 dwts. The decoration of this cup corresponds with the Amroth example except that the knop on the stem carries no hyphen marks. Within the lower band on the bowl is engraved "✠ POCVLVM * CAPELLE * DE * CASTELLAN". The Paten cover is quite plain and is $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. in height and weighs 2 oz.

CASTLE BYTHE otherwise CASTLE BIGH (S. MICHAEL).—Here in present use as a Chalice is a rare and beautiful Beaker Cup of the time of Charles I; height, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam. of mouth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 2 dwts.

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The hall mark indicates the year 1630, the maker's mark (not given in O. E. P.) being R A with fleur-de-lys beneath in a plain heraldic shield. It was probably made for secular purposes as the date of donation is 79 years later. Around the middle of the cup is the following inscription "Communion Cup for Castle bygh parish. David Richard Churchwarden in y^e^ yeare 1709". As will be best seen from the accompanying illustration (*Plate iv*) the cup is richly decorated with ornamental moulding, belts and scrolls, treated with great softness. This parish is to be congratulated upon possessing a piece of plate of great value and interest. There is a beaker used as a chalice at Llanfyllin, N. Wales, 1598; at Stickney, Lincs., 1608, and another in Armathwaite, Cumberland, 1609. In Scotland this shaped Communion Cup was not uncommon in the 17th century.—There is also a plain electro-plated Paten of Pre-Reformation design, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter together with a pewter Plate, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam.

CASTLEMARTIN (S. MICHAEL).—There are no hall marks to indicate the date of the Chalice and Paten cover now belonging to this church. There is a single band of interlacing strap-work and foliation engraved round the bowl in the Elizabethan style. If not Elizabethan, these pieces certainly date from the very early part of the 17th century. The straight stem of the cup is divided by a plain filleted knop. The dimensions are as follows:—height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. 10 dwts. The paten cover is $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diam., $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. high and weighs 3 oz. 15 dwts. On the foot is engraved a plain band of strap-work.—A Flagon hall-marked 1840 with maker's mark C F. Beneath its spout is engraved I. H. S. and cross within rays of glory whilst on the cover is a cross and thumb-piece. Height, 12 in.; diam. of mouth, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; of base, $5\frac{7}{16}$ in.; weight, 25 oz. 17 dwts.—A Credence Paten hall-marked 1840 and made by C. T. Fox & George Fox of London. The

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centre is decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays. Diam., 8 in.; height, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 13 oz. 12 dwts. These two last pieces were probably presented by the Very Reverend James Allen, Dean of St. David's, who was for many years vicar of this parish.—A Paten on foot, of plated metal; diam., $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.—An Alms-dish of brass, 12 in. in diameter, around the rim of which appears the legend "FREELY YE HAVE RECEIVED FREELY GIVE" with sacred monogram in the centre. Underneath is inscribed "Castlemartin Parish Church 1889".

CILGERRAN (S. LLAWDDOG).—This Church is unusually rich in plate. A massive Service of silver gilt made by John Keith of London. It consists of a Chalice of medieval pattern hall-marked 1858, with cross engraved on bowl and sacred monogram on foot; height, $9\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of foot, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 20 oz. 10 dwts. —A Paten hall-marked 1856, 8 in. in diam. and weighing 9 oz. 17 dwts with engraving round the rim "LORD EVERMORE GIVE VS THIS BREAD". The centre of its six-lobed depression is ornamented with the sacred monogram, and the spandrels between the lobes are prettily chased.—A handsome ewer-shaped Flagon, $15\frac{5}{8}$ in. in height, weighing 39 oz. 12 dwts, and bearing the date letter for 1858; round the bowl is engraved "GLORY BE TO GOD ON HIGH", the space between each word being filled in with graceful foliation.—Two Alms-dishes hall-marked 1858, measuring $11\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter and weighing 19 oz. 10 dwts and 19 oz. 5 dwts respectively. Both are richly decorated with repoussé work. Around the rim of one is engraved "ALL THINGS COME OF THEE O LORD AND OF THINE OWN HAVE WE GIVEN THEE"; on the other "EIDDOT TI YW POB PETH O ARGLWYDD AC O'TH LAW DG HYN Y RHODDASOM I TI" (*sic*). Who the donor of this service was is unknown.—A Chalice and Paten of plated metal, the former $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. in height and the latter $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter.

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Underneath the paten is inscribed "Ecclesiae de Cilgerran Donum A. A. Gower Armigeri 1842." There is in the church a mural tablet to the memory of Abel Anthony Gower, who was the second son of the late Abel Gower, Esq., of Glandovan and brother of the late Admiral Sir Erasmus Gower.—Two silver mounted glass Cruets hall-marked 1876 and bearing the maker's mark T E H in a three-lobed stamp.—A brass font Ewer presented by Miss Elizabeth Lloyd of Cilgerran with the legend round the bowl "ONE LORD ONE FAITH ONE BAPTISM".

CILGWYN (S. MARY).—A Service of electro-plate presented in 1884 by Mrs. Bowen of Llwyngwair.

CILRHEDYN (S. TEILO).—An interesting Chalice of parcel gilt of the time of Charles II. The bowl is square-shaped and rests on a plain trumpet-shaped base. The hall marks indicate the year 1661 with maker's as that at Bridell, viz. M in a heart-shaped shield. Height, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in; weight, 10 oz. 5 dwts. The bowl is prettily engraved with two belts enclosing acorns, flowers and leaves. Around the middle of the bowl and between these bands is the following stippled inscription "Poculum Eclesiae Kilrheden I * L ⁘ G * T Churchwardens 1661."—A Paten of plated metal, $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diam., and decorated with the sacred monogram.—A glass Cruet with silver mounted top bearing the hall mark of 1872 with maker's mark $\frac{TC}{EC}$.—There is also a pewter Alms-plate, $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter; on the rim T or I B in a shaped stamp; crown and rose; (?) leopard's head; [?] beneath is a stamp with the name or part of a name "MELER" alone legible.

CLARBESTON (S. MARTIN).—Here in present use is the only complete service of pewter in the County (*Plate v*). It consists

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of a Chalice and Cover, Credence Paten, and Flagon with no marks. The cup which is similar in design to that at Reynoldston, was restored by a former incumbent, the Rev. Iorwerth Grey Lloyd, F.S.A., now Vicar of Slebech. On the bowl which is beaker-shaped is inscribed "Clarbeston 1709." Height, $6\frac{11}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 4 in. The stem is a short baluster and is now secured to the bowl by a screw and bolt. The cover fits tightly and measures $3\frac{7}{16}$ in. in diameter and $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. in height. The Credence Paten is 7 in. in diam. and $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. high. The Flagon is a graceful little tankard $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. in height with a nearly flat cover, thumb-piece to raise the lid, and handle; diam. of base, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; of mouth, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. These pieces are probably of the same date as the Chalice, viz. 1709.

CLYDEY (S. CLYDEI).[1]—An Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover with no hall marks but with the date "1574" on the foot of the cover. This varies from the usual date inscription in having an ornament formed of leaves arranged in quaterfoil dividing the figures 15 and 74. The chalice is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in; weight, 10 oz. 2 dwts. There are two bands round the bowl, the upper of which is formed of interlaced zig-zagged strap-work enclosing the usual woodbine foliation, a spray of foliage being carried above and below each of the three points of intersection. Within the lower band is engraved "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * KLEDAY * 74".[2] There is a band of vertical line moulding beneath the bowl whilst a similar band on the foot has been spoiled in the mending which has been done very badly. The stem carries the usual central knop with fillet above and below and is covered with intermittent lines.

[1] S. Clydei was daughter of Brychan (cf. note under Llanfair-nant-y-gof).

[2] The figures 15 are omitted as at St. Dogwell's, Lampeter Velfrey and Llanfyrnach.

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Plate III.

BOULSTON.

CASTELLAN.

BRAWDY.

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The Paten cover is $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diam.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; and weighs 3 oz. 15 dwts.—Two pewter Plates with no marks.

CLYNDERWEN (S. DAVID).[3]—A Mission Church situated in this county but belonging to the parish of Castelldwyran in Carmarthenshire. A Chalice, $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height; a Paten, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diam. and an ewer-shaped Flagon, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, all of plated metal.

COEDCENLAS (S. MARY?).[4]—A ruin (See Chantry Reports).

COSHESTON (S. MICHAEL).—An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover measuring $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. respectively. The only mark found is (illegible). The shape is of the Amroth type and round the bowl is engraved two bands. The upper is of the usual foliated strap-work whilst the lower encloses the inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * COSSHESTON *". Dimensions:—diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 8 dwts. The band of reed ornamentation where the stem joins the bowl has been spoilt in repairing. The stem is evenly divided by a small hyphened knop with a little fillet above and below. Beneath the base is scratched "F S" and "$9\frac{1}{2}$ oz." (the latter being no doubt the original weight of both cup and cover). The Paten cover is quite plain and measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; weight, 2 oz. 11 dwts.—A modern Paten bearing the hall mark of 1876 with maker's mark E C B in a three-lobed shield for Edward Charles Brown of London; diam., $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 3 oz. 8 dwts; supplied by Pratt & Sons, London.—A Chalice $8\frac{7}{16}$ in. in height, of plated metal and decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays.

[3] Modern dedication. This place owes what prominence it has to the fact that the G.W.R. made a station here.

[4] This ascription is given by Rees but Lewis and Browne Willis are silent. The latter has "*Coedkenlas* Capella rebuilt by Sir Arthur Owen."

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CRINOW (S. TEILO ?).[6]—A modern Chalice with the hall mark of 1842, the maker's mark being $\frac{E}{J}B\frac{E}{W}$ in plain four-lobed shield for Barnard & Sons; height, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. 14 dwts; inscription "The gift of Mrs. Dorothea Eaton to the Parish of Crinow 1844." The donor was the wife of Roger Eaton of Parc Glâs.—A Paten with foot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam., $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height and hall-marked 1844, the maker's mark being J C E in plain oblong for Jas. Chas. Edington; it is decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays; weight, 5 oz. 15 dwts.—A silver mounted glass Cruet hall-marked 1868 with maker's mark S S in shaped oblong.—A pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam., marked X (crowned); "LONDON; $\frac{L}{OM}$", with two other illegible marks.

CRUNWEAR (S. TEILO ?).[6]—The Elizabethan Chalice in present use at this church is of the Amroth type. The only mark is the maker's ⊛⊛⊛. The ornamentation corresponds exactly with the Amroth Chalice. The lower band of decorated strap-work round the bowl encloses the following inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * CROVNWARE". Underneath the foot is roughly scratched "E de Cronwer $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz." This would include the weight of the Paten cover which has been lost. Height, $6\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in; diam. of foot, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 7 dwts. The base of the bowl has been badly mended and the vertical reed ornamentation where the stem joins the bowl has been quite spoilt.—A Chalice $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, a Paten $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diam., and a Flagon $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, all of plated metal.

[5] This Church is almost certainly that called in the *Book of Llan Dav* (124) Lann teliau tref icerniu.

[6] This Church is referred to in the *Book of Llan Dav* (124) as lann cronnguern. It belonged to Llandaff.

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DALE (S. JAMES).—An Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover, the only mark found being the maker's (@@@@). The chalice like that at Penally has been 'restored', the stem and base alone retaining their original form. The upper band of strap-work round the bowl is similar to that on the Amroth cup whilst the lower one encloses the following inscription "✠ POCVLVM * CLESIE * DE * DALE 1587" with first letter of second word obliterated. The band of vertical reed moulding between the bowl and stem has been spoilt but that on the base is in good preservation. The central knop on the stem is decorated with intermittent lines. Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; present depth, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 17 dwts. Its Paten cover is 3 in. in diameter, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height, and weighs 1 oz. 8 dwts. On the foot or handle is engraved the date "1587" with fleur-de-lys and small scroll ornament above and below.—A Flagon, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, of quasi-classical shape with handle and lid. The hall mark indicates either the year 1784 or 1786 whilst maker's mark is illegible. On the bowl is inscribed "The Gift of John Lloyd of Dale Castle to Dale Church 1816." Above the inscription is engraved a shield of arms with mantling. The donor was buried in the chancel of Dale Church where there is a mural tablet to his memory. Mr. Egerton Allen writes "The flagon bears the arms of the Lloyds of Ffoes y bleiddied in Co. Cardigan—a variant (peculiar so far as I know to that family) of the arms attributed to Tudwal Gloff. These arms borne by many families are *Azure a wolf rampant argent*, but the Lloyds of Ffoes y bleiddied added *an arrow held in the paws with the point up*. John Lloyd b. 1753, d. 1820, married Elinor dau. & heir of John Allen of Dale Castle and so acquired that property. The family later adopted the name and arms of Philipps." The piece has been heavily loaded and weighs 56 oz. 9 dwts.—A Paten, $4\frac{5}{16}$ in. in diameter, of plated metal, in the centre of which is engraved a cross flory within a circle.

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DINAS (S. BRYNACH).—An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover of the Amroth type. There are no hall marks discoverable. The cup has two bands of decorated strap-work round the bowl, the upper of which interlaces and encloses the usual woodbine foliation whilst within the lower appears the following inscription "POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * DENASE". This vessel has undergone much reparation. The knop which divides the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines. Height, $6\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 15 dwts. The Paten cover measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, and weighs 1 oz. 14 dwts. On the foot or handle is inscribed within a circle of decorated strap-work the date "1574".—Besides an electro-plated Paten, there is a pewter Plate, $12\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter. On the rim is engraved the letters $\frac{I\ I}{O\ .}$ (the fourth letter illegible) which are doubtless Churchwardens' initials. A stamp underneath is almost obliterated, the letters KER alone being decipherable. The maker may have been [Daniel Par]ker who was under Warden of the Pewterers' Company in 1710 or perhaps [Par]ker Loshen.

EAST WILLIAMSTON[1] (S.).—One of three very small Elizabethan Chalices in the county without knopped stems, the other two being at St. Edrens and Johnston. The East Williamston cup carries only one band round the bowl, close up to the lip, within which is inscribed "POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * WILLIAINSTOWNE * ELYNOR". There are no hall marks. Beneath the bowl and also on the base is a good band of vertical reed ornamentation. The Paten cover has disappeared. Height, 5 in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; depth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 4 oz.—A Paten, 6 in. in diam.,

[1] This place seems to have been called formerly Williamston Eluard, to distinguish it from West Williamston, which was called Williamston Haruill (see *Owen's Pemb.*, 315, 328, and cf. inscription on Chalice).

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of plated metal.—A pewter Credence Paten, 3⅛ in. in height; diam. of top, 9¾ in.; of foot, 3⅝ in. The only mark is "No. 2819."—Another Paten, 7 in. in diam., of plated metal and made by Philip Ashberry & Sons, Sheffield.

EGLWYSWRW (S. CRISTIOLUS).[8]—The Elizabethan Chalice in use here which is similar in shape, ornamentation and character of inscription to that at Amroth, carries the same maker's mark, viz. [illegible]; height, 6⅝ in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅛ in.; depth, 3⅛ in.; weight, 7 oz. 9 dwts. The lower band on the bowl encloses the following inscription "POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * EYROW * 1574". In repairing, the vertical line moulding between the cup and the stem has been filled in with lead, being apparently the work of a local plumber. The Paten cover is lost.—Chalice No. 2 is of plated metal.—A Paten, electro-plated.—A pewter Alms-dish, 11 in. in diameter, underneath which is a stamp which carries the name Francis Lanyo - , the last letter being obliterated.

FISHGUARD (S. MARY).[9]—The parish Church of Fishguard was rebuilt in 1855 during the incumbency of the Rev. William Rowlands who was of the family of the celebrated Rowlands of Llangeitho. Nothing is known of the disposition of the old Communion vessels. There is now a Chalice with its cover bearing the hall marks of 1786 and the maker's mark C H. The bowl is of the form of an inverted cone and is

[8] This according to Browne Willis and Rees, but Lewis says St. Eirw with which the Chalice inscription perhaps agrees.

[9] This dedication is of course non-Celtic and is due to the Anglo-Normans probably in the 12th or 13th centuries. The parish however contains traces of Celtic church names, viz. Llanyst, Llangolman, Capel Mihangel and Llanfartin. Dewi Sant may also be commemorated in the now obsolete name of Dew Street (cf. the same name still in use in Haverfordwest). Later we also find Capel-y-Drindod and possibly others *peregrinationis causa* (see *Owen's Pemb.*, vol. ii). See also my papers entitled *Peeps into Parish Registers* in vol. i of the "Amsang Reprints" and especially pp. 248-9.

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decorated with the sacred monogram within rays. Inscription "Poculum de Ecclesiae St. Mary Fishguard." It measures 6⅝ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3⅞ in.; weight with cover 8 oz. Upon the handle or foot of the cover is engraved the date "1790". Like the chalice, the cover is decorated with a band of beaded moulding; diameter, 3⅛ in.; height, ⅞ in.—Chalice No. 2 which is of parcel-gilt is a modern reproduction of the medieval pattern and carries the hall mark of 1893, the maker's mark being SB FW. The plain bowl rests on a hexagonal stem which is divided by a knop. One of the six compartments of the base is decorated with a cross. It measures 8 in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3⅞ in.; depth, 2⅝ in.; weight, 13 oz. 6 dwts.—A Paten bearing the date letter of 1892 and the same maker's mark, measures 5⅞ in. in diam., and weighs 3 oz. 7 dwts. Both chalice and paten were given in memory of Lizzy Smyth Lewis who died Easter, April 2nd, 1893, and Hannah Sarah Bennett who died Feb. 3rd 1892, by their respective husbands Mr. Robert Lewis and Mr. T. G. Bennett, Churchwardens.—A Chalice, Flagon and two Patens, all of plated metal. Each piece is decorated with the sacred monogram. One of the Patens carries the following inscription "Presented to Letitia Maria Harries, By the Vicar, Teachers and Friends of the Fishguard National Schools as a token of regard and approval of her unwearied exertions in the cause of Education. March 23, 1859". In the centre of the plate is the sacred symbol beneath which is inscribed "Presented to St. Mary's Church by Letitia Maria Harries In humble gratitude to Almighty God for His goodness vouchsafed to the Fishguard National Schools, Mar. 23rd 1859". Two glass Cruets with silver mountings, presented by the Rev. R. Lloyd Lloyd, Vicar (1894-1900).—By a recent donation this parish possesses a Paten which is the only piece of Gold Plate in the County. It bears the London hall marks of 1904 and was made by Messrs. Barkentin & Krall of Regent Street. It is interesting as being an exact reproduction of the Paten found

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at St. David's Cathedral in 1874 in the grave of Bishop Thomas Beck (1280-1293). It measures 4⅛ in. in diameter and is of 18 carat gold.[1] On the back is inscribed "Ad Majorem Dei gloriam Et in usum hujus ecclesiae Fishguard, atque in memoriam Henrici Stafford Evans, carissimi nepotis, D.D. Thomasus Henricus Evans de Johannesburg et de Ty Rhôs in hac parochia, Armiger, anno Salutis MDCCCCIV."

FREYSTROP (S.).—A bell-shaped Chalice of parcel gilt bearing the hall mark of 1785, the maker's mark being I Y for James Young as in O.E.P. at 1775; height, 8¼ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¾ in.; depth, 4½ in.; diam. of base, 3¾ in.; weight, 10 oz. 9 dwts. It is inscribed "FREYSTROP" and its only ornamentation is a band of beaded moulding round the edge of the base.—A Paten with foot is probably of the same date but the five marks are illegible; diam., 5 1/16 in.; height, 1⅛ in.; weight, 8 oz.—There is also a Paten of plated metal measuring 6 in. in diameter.

GRANDSTON (S. CATHERINE).—The Chalice here is of good Elizabethan type. Within the one band round the centre of the bowl is inscribed "POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * GRANSTON * ANNO * DOMINI * 1639". The leopard's head crowned and lion passant are legible but the date letter and maker's mark are unfortunately obliterated. The knop on the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines whilst beneath the bowl is a belt of vertical line moulding. This pretty little cup has been badly used and badly mended. Height, 5⅝ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot which has been filled in with a circular plate for additional support,

[1] The metal of which this paten is made was the first gold obtained in South Africa by the Cyanide Process. This method which has since proved so successful, was introduced by Messrs. MacArthur Forest of Glasgow and started by the donor at the Robinson Gold Mine in the year 1891.

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3½ in.; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts.—A plain Paten, 8 in. in diameter and weighing 6 oz. 5 dwts., bears the Exeter hall mark of 1858 and the maker's mark J. W & Co. in a four-lobed shield.—There is also a small one-handled pewter cup bearing no marks and of little interest. A similar cup is found at Maenclochog.

GUMFRESTON (S.).—A Chalice and Paten cover having no marks of any kind. The cup is of the Elizabethan type, but instead of the usual interlaced strap-work on the bowl there is a band of an unusual pattern close up to the lip, beneath which is inscribed "POCCULUM ECCLESIAE DE GOWNFRESTON *". The bowl was remade in the 17th century but the stem and base are probably those of the original Elizabethan vessel. The inscription is of later date than the Elizabethan period. The stem carries the usual knop with small fillet above and below, but there are no hyphen marks and no vertical reed mouldings. Height, 6⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 2⅞ in.; depth, 2⅞ in; diam of base, 3⅜ in.; weight, 7 oz. 14 dwts. The Paten cover is quite plain and measures 3¼ in. in diameter, 1¼ in. in height, and weighs 2 oz. 2 dwts.—A small pewter Flagon of tankard shape with lid and heart-pierced thumb-piece, bearing no marks.—A pewter Plate, 9 in. in diameter, with marks now undecipherable.—An ancient Bell, 7¾ in. in height; diam. of mouth, 5¾ in.

HAROLDSTON ST. ISSELS (S. ISSEL or USYLLT).[2]—This parish also has been denuded of its ancient plate. The present Service is of plated metal comprising a Chalice 8⅝ in. in height; a Paten 7⅞ in. in diam.; and a jug-shaped Flagon with broken lid, 10½ in. in height. The two first pieces are inscribed "Haroldston S$_t$ Issels".

[2] Phillimore seems to think that St. Issel here is a corruption of Ismael and not the Saint of Saundersfoot (see *Owen's Pemb.*, 296, 307).

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HAROLDSTON WEST (S. MADOC or AIDAN).—A modern bell-shaped Chalice bearing the hall mark of 1812, the maker's mark being $\frac{PB}{WB}$ for Peter and Wm. Bateman; height, $5\frac{5}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, which rests on a trumpet-shaped foot, $3\frac{1}{16}$ in.; depth, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 13 dwts.—A Paten of plated metal 6 in. in diameter.

HASGUARD (S. PETER).—A modern oval-mouthed Chalice and Paten of plated metal. Both pieces are inscribed "Hasguard Church 1860" and were supplied by Philip Ashberry & Sons, Sheffield. The mouth of the cup measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; depth, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in.; height, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of circular base, 4 in. The Paten is 10 in. in diameter.

HAVERFORDWEST (S. MARTIN).—The mother Church of Haverford still retains its Elizabethan Chalice, but the Paten cover has disappeared. The cup is a handsome vessel of the Amroth type and larger than the usual Pembrokeshire examples. The only mark is the maker's [illegible]. The upper foliated band round the bowl intersects three times, whilst within the lower band is engraved "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * SAINTE * MARTINS". It has the usual two bands of vertical reed moulding and a central filleted knop ornamented with intermittent lines. Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; depth, 4 in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{5}{16}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. 2 dwts.—A Chalice of silver gilt and of good medieval design, hall-marked 1878 and with maker's mark JCS in oblong stamp. The stem is hexagonal with a knop having six jewelled facets. The base is also hexagonal with moulded rim. Height, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; depth, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 12 dwts. It was supplied by Pratt & Sons of London.—A Paten of silver gilt bearing the hall mark of 1870, the maker's mark being $\frac{HL}{HL}$ in a square stamp. The face is ornamented with a cross botonnée within a circle, round which is inscribed "Patina Ecclesiae S. Martin A.D. 1872."

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Underneath is engraved "Haverfordwest". Diam. 6⅞ in.; weight, 5 oz. 15 dwts.—Two glass Cruets with silver mounted stoppers, hall-marked 1881 and 1894 respectively with maker's mark T P. They were presented by Mr. Arthur H. de Winton. —Two pewter Plates, each measuring 11 in. in diam. and carrying the following marks: B & C; hands clasped; stag couchant; lion rampant; "LONDON". There is no trace of this maker in the London lists; they were probably made in London for a provincial pewterer. A similar Plate at Hodgeston carries the same marks and is rudely inscribed "Hotson 1786". Beneath both pieces is inscribed "ST. MARTINS CHURCH".— Four brass Alms-dishes, three of which were given by Mr. W. S. de Winton, whilst the fourth carries the legend "IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE.

HAVERFORDWEST (S. MARY).—The oldest piece of silver now belonging to this Church is a handsome tankard-shaped Flagon of silver gilt with flat lid, pierced thumb-piece and whistle handle. It bears the hall mark of 1660, the maker's mark being F W as in O. E. P. at 1664. Three flagons bearing this maker's mark are found at St. Mary's, Lambeth. Height, 8⅝ in.; diam. of mouth, 4⅛ in., of base, 6⅜ in.; weight, 36 oz. On the drum is inscribed "The Gift of Edward Henry Edwards Esq to the Parish Church of S^{t} Mary in Haverfordwest: 7th February 1731". Above the inscription appears the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays. This vessel was probably made for domestic purposes, in which case we would have to assume that when presented to the church seventy-one years later the above mentioned ornaments were added. Underneath the base is engraved "E * Read". —A large bell-shaped Chalice with its Paten cover carrying the hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1719, the maker's mark being B E with mitre above for William Bellanger. The cup measures 9⅛ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 5 in.; depth, 6⅛ in.; diam. of foot, 3⅞ in.; weight,

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15 oz. 17 dwts. Round the bowl is inscribed "The Parish Plate of St Marys Haverford West in Pembrokeshire South Wales". The stem which is extremely short carries a slight knop formed of a narrow ring with fillets. The mouth of the bowl in one place is a little indented to form a slight spout as at Prendergast. The Paten cover is 6½ in. in diam., 1⅝ in. in height, and weighs 8 oz. 18 dwts. The foot or handle is engraved with the same inscription as that on the chalice.—A Credence Paten, hall-marked 1724 with maker's mark R. - , the second letter being illegible. Inscription "The Gift of John Williams of Haverfordwest Vintner to y^e^ Church of S^t^ Marys in y^e^ S^d.^ Town who Dyed 22 May 1732". Diam. 8 in.; height, 2¼ in.; weight, 11 oz.—The Phillips Plate is a service of silver gilt consisting of Chalice, Paten cover and Credence Paten all inscribed "The Gift of John Phillips Esq Late Alderman of the Town of Haverfordwest to the Parish of S^t^ Mary in the same Town 1765". The hall marks indicate the year 1765, the maker's mark being W C as in O. E. P. at 1758. The cup is an enormous vessel measuring 11½ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 5 in.; depth, 6¼ in.; diam. of foot, 4⅞ in.; weight with cover, 32 oz. 8 dwts. On the stem is a small ring of moulding forming the rudiments of a knop. The bowl is decorated with I. H. S., cross and nails within rays. On the Paten cover there are no hall marks. Diam., 6 in.; height, 1¼ in. The Credence Paten is 8 in. in diameter and 1⅞ in. in height, being decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays; weight, 13 oz. 2 dwts. The donor was Mayor of Haverfordwest in 1737.—Two silver mounted glass Cruets hall-marked 1894 and 1895 respectively with maker's mark $\frac{S\ B}{FW}$ in four-lobed shield.—A pair of Chalices of plated metal, each measuring 8 in. in height.

HAVERFORDWEST (S. THOMAS).—A Chalice and Paten cover bearing the small Italic letter *q* for 1633, the maker's mark being illegible. The flat-bottomed bowl measures 3¼ in. in diam, 3½ in.

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in depth, and is straight-sided in shape. Around it and within a plain band of strap-work is inscribed "CALIX ECCLESIAE S^t THOMAE DE HAVERFORD 1633". On the band and immediately following the inscription is engraved a pelican in her piety. At intervals above and below the belt of strap-work, are carried sprays of conventional foliage. The stem is peculiar being divided by a narrow fillet, from which it swells straight out towards both ends, much resembling an hour-glass. Height, 6½ in.; diam. of foot, 3½ in.; weight, 8 oz. 12 dwts. The Paten cover is quite plain; diam., 4 in.; height, 1⅜ in.; weight, 3 oz. 8 dwts.— A massive Service of silver-gilt consisting of Chalice, Paten cover, Flagon and Credence Paten. The cup and cover are hall-marked 1765 and carry the maker's mark TW. CW for Thos. Whipham and Charles Wright. Both pieces are decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays, and are inscribed "The Gift of Mr. Richard Phillips of the Parish of St. Thomas in Haverfordwest". The bowl of this very large cup is bell-shaped and rests on a baluster stem. Height, 10⅝ in.; diam. of bowl, 5 in.; depth, 5¼ in.; diam. of foot, 5 in.; weight, 24 oz. 12 dwts. Its cover is 6⅜ in. in diam., 1¾ in. in height, and weighs 9 oz. 10 dwts. The Flagon is of tankard shape, hall-marked 1765 with maker's mark W C in plain oblong as in O. E. P. at 1758. The lid is dome shaped with an open work thumb-piece. The drum has straight sides splaying outwards, whereon is engraved the sacred monogram, cross and nails surrounded by rays of glory. Beneath this ornament is inscribed "The Gift of John Phillips Esq Late Alderman of the Town of Haverfordwest to the Parish of St. Thomas in the same Town 1765". Height, 11½ in; diam. of mouth, 4⅛ in.; of base, 6⅜ in.; weight, 45 oz. The Credence Paten bears the hall mark of 1752, the maker's mark being I M for Jacob Marshe; diam. 8½ in.; height, 1⅜ in.; weight, 13 oz. 10 dwts. This again is ornamented with I. H. S., cross and nails within rays. Inscription "The Gift of Elizabeth Jones Widow to the Parish of St. Thomas in Haverford West 1752".

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HAYSCASTLE (S. MARY).—An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover, both pieces carrying the maker's mark only, viz. . The cup is a handsome vessel of the Amroth type with vertical reed mouldings and two bands of plain strap-work round the bowl, but the upper band is of a very unusual pattern (*Plate ix*). Within the lower one is inscribed "* POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * HAYSCASTELL * 1575 *". The stem has the customary central knop with fillets and is decorated with intermittent lines. Height, 6⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot, 3⅛ in.; weight, 7 oz. 7 dwts. On the handle or foot of the Paten cover is engraved the initials "* F.L *" with a scroll above and below. Diam., 3¼ in.; height, 1¼ in.; weight, 1 oz. 15 dwts.—A Credence Paten quite plain, hall-marked 1777 with illegible maker's mark; diam., 7 in.; height, 2 in.; diam. of foot, 2⅞ in.; weight, 9 oz. 17 dwts.

FORD.—A Chapel of Ease in the parish of Hayscastle. The plate is of pewter and consists of a Chalice, Paten cover, and Credence Paten. On the cup and its cover there are no marks but on both pieces are engraved in script "Ford Chapel". The Credence paten is stamped "BRISTOL".

HENRY'S MOTE (S. BRYNACH).—An Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover, measuring 7⅜ in. in height; with the cover, 8⅜ in. The hall marks indicate the year 1574, the maker's mark being A H in plain oblong. This maker's mark is also found at Morvil, these vessels bearing the same characteristics as those belonging to that parish. In repairing the rim, the bowl of the Henry's Mote chalice has been made about half an inch deeper. It is ornamented with two belts, the upper intersecting four times and enclosing the conventional foliation; the lower containing the following inscription "✠ POCVLVM DE EGLESIE HARY SMOT". As at Morvil, the space between each word is filled in with graceful sprays of foliation, and the knop which divides the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines. Beneath the bowl and also on the foot is a band of

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vertical line moulding. Diam. of bowl, 3⅜ in.; present depth, 3⅓ in.; weight, 7 oz. 5 dwts. The Paten cover is 3⅝ in. in diameter and weighs 2 oz. 5 dwts. The date "1574" is engraved on the foot or handle within a decorated circle of strap-work. Two more of these circles appear near the rim.—A Paten 7⅛ in. in diam., having the Birmingham hall mark of 1888 with maker's mark WS; weight, 7 oz. 10 dwts. The centre is decorated with a cross patée within a circle, and round the rim is inscribed "Presented to Henry's Mote Church, Pembrokeshire, by Mrs. Charles Pryse August 1889". Besides a small electro-plated Paten, there is a pewter Plate, 10¾ in. in diameter, rudely inscribed "H. M." and by the same maker as that of the Llanycefn plate, viz. "William Watkins".

HERBRANDSTON (S. MARY).—A funnel-shaped Chalice, 9⅜ in. in height, and bearing the hall mark of 1778 with the maker's mark I R for John Robins as in O. E. P. at 1799. Diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4⅝ in.; diam. of base, 4 in.; weight, 13 oz. Inscription "The Gift of W. Roch Rector to the Church of Harbeston 1778". Its Paten cover bears the same hall marks and measures 1⅝ in. in height, and 4¾ in. in diameter; weight, 6 oz. 15 dwts.—A glass Cruet with plated top.

HODGESTON (S.).—Here is the oldest Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover in Pembrokeshire (*Plate iv*). Both pieces bear the date letter for 1568 with maker's mark I P in a shaped shield. This maker's mark is found at Westerham, Kent, 1566; in Leicestershire at Catthorpe 1568; Twyford 1569; at Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, 1570; Llanllawer 1573; Littleton-on-Severn 1576 and is very common in Somersetshire. Around the bowl of the Hodgeston Chalice are two bands of plain strap-work enclosing the usual foliation and intersecting four times, one leaf only appearing above and below each point of intersection. Between these bands *i.e.* round the centre of the bowl is inscribed "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * HAOSTON".

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There are no vertical reed mouldings. The stem is divided by a knop having a small fillet above and below and decorated with intermittent lines. The dimensions of the little cup are as follows:—Height, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 19 dwts. To the Paten cover has been attached a modern paten, hall-marked 1880 with maker's mark H E W in a tri-lobed shield. This is the most hopeless, stupid piece of 'restoration' in the County. Around the handle or foot on which is inscribed the date "1569" is a band of plain strap-work enclosing the usual foliage. Its present diameter is $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.; height, $1\frac{5}{16}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 15 dwts.—A pewter Plate, 11 in. in diameter, and roughly scratched "Hotson 1786". It carries the marks: "LONDON"; a rose crowned, twice; B & C; hands clasped; stag couchant; lion rampant. It was probably made in *London* for a Bristol or other country maker as there is no trace of him in the London Lists.—A pewter Chalice and Paten have disappeared.

HUBBERSTON (S. DAVID).—Here is a Chalice bearing the hall mark of 1774; the maker's mark is obliterated. It was probably made from the old Elizabethan chalice of which it is apparently a copy. On the bowl are the two usual belts: the upper encloses the common woodbine foliation, the lower the following inscription "THE CHURCH CUP HOBERSTON PARISH APRIL 29th 1775". There are no ornamental mouldings on the stem or base, and the intermittent lines on the knop are absent. Its dimensions are as follows:—height, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 5 dwts. On the base is inscribed "John Perigrine Church Warden".—A modern Paten bearing the hall mark of 1871 with maker's mark $\frac{TC}{EC}$; diam., 8 in.; weight, 7 oz. 3 dwts. It is inscribed "Hubberston Church 1872" and its centre is ornamented with the sacred monogram.—A brass Alms-dish, 10 in. in diam., and carrying the legend "IT IS MORE BLESSED

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TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE". Beneath is engraved "Given by W. Peregrine Propert. Hubberston Church, 1872."

JEFFRESTON (S. OSWALD, *i.e.* ISMAEL?).[8]—Here is another Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover of the Amroth type. The only mark is the maker's [illegible] which appears on both pieces. The cup is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.: depth, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 15 dwts. The upper band on the bowl is of floriated and intersecting strap-work, the lower enclosing the inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * GEFFRE STON". The bowl has been very badly damaged and repaired. The stem and base as usual carry two bands of vertical line moulding and a hyphened knop with fillets. The Paten cover is $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diam., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, and weighs 3 oz. 4 dwts. On the foot or handle is inscribed the date "15 75".—A tankard-shaped Flagon bearing the hall mark of 1741 and decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays. The maker's mark is TW WW for T. Whipham and W. Williams. Height, 10 in.; diam. of mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; of base, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 31 oz. 15 dwts. It carries a whistle handle, lid and thumb-piece. Inscription "The Gift of Mrs. Joan Barthlet to Jffreston Church 1741". The donor was the heiress of Cresselly who brought that estate to the Allens.—A good brass Alms-dish, 15 in. in diameter, and carrying the legend "DO ALL TO THE GLORY OF GOD".

JOHNSTON (S.).—There are three very small Elizabethan Chalices in Pembrokeshire which do not carry knopped stems. They are found at St. Edrens, East Williamston and

[8] Browne Willis ascribes this Church to St. Jeffry and St. Oswald, Rice Rees to St. Oswald only. This last name may cover Ismael, the older form of which was Osmail, which name was also borne by a son of the great Cunedda (*Y Cymmrodor*, vol. ix, p. 183). St. Ismael was brother to St. Tyfei of Lamphey. See *Book of Llan Dav*, p. 130.

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Plate IV.

CASTLE BYTHE.

HODGESTON.

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Johnston. The only mark on the Johnston cup is the maker's which is indistinct and which may be T as in O. E. P. at 1596. The bowl is almost square-shaped with a very slight lip and is ornamented with two bands of decorated strap-work. The upper one is unusually well executed, intersects three times and encloses the conventional woodbine foliation, a spray being carried above and below each intersection. Within the lower band is engraved "✠ POCVLVM * ECCLESIAE * DE * IOHNSTOVNE" followed by a graceful spray of foliage. There are here no vertical reed mouldings. The dimensions are as follows:—Height, 5⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 2⅝ in.; depth, 2⅝ in.; diam. of base, 2¾ in.; weight, 4 oz. 7 dwts. The strap-work forming the bands on the bowl differ from all others in the county in being filled with vertical incised lines instead of the usual zig-zag ornament.—A modern Paten of medieval pattern, hall-marked 1890 with maker's mark W B J in shaped shield; diam. 6 in.; weight, 3 oz. 8 dwts. Within its six-lobed depression is engraved the sacred monogram within rays. Inscription underneath "Presented to Johnston Church Dec. 15 1893 by Edward Vaughan, of Redland, Bristol."—A silver-mounted glass Cruet, hall-marked 1882 with maker's mark H E W in a tri-lobed shield. Inscription "Presented to Johnson Church by Richard and Eleanor Carrow in memory of their son who died 24th Oct. 1877".—A pewter Plate, 8⅞ in. in diameter, bearing the marks of Yate Birch & Sons (London). This church also possesses a copper Alms Box with wooden handle; length 14½ in. The top or box portion is half covered in, being 8 in. long, 6⅛ in. wide, the inside being lined with green baize. Two boxes similar to this one are found at West Derby, Lancs., dated 1842.

JORDANSTON (S.).[4]—This Church was restored in 1863. Nothing is known of the old plate. The service now in use

[4] Browne Willis ascribes this Church to St. Cwrda (cf. Llanwrda in Carmarthenshire), but there is no reason known to us for this ascription apart from

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consists of a plated Chalice, Paten and Flagon. All three pieces are decorated with the sacred monogram within a crown of thorns and bear the following inscription "Jordanston Church. Presented by Sir James John and Lady Hamilton 1863". Sir James John Hamilton, C.B., 2nd and last Baronet, succeeded his father, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hamilton of Woodbrook, Co. Tyrone, in 1835. He married Marianna Augusta, dau. of Major-General Sir James Cockburn, Bart. The following inscription appears on the Fishguard Infant School: "This Ground was granted and School House erected To perpetuate the revered Memory of M. Gen^{l} Sir James Cockburn, Bt. G.C.H., by his affectionate children Lt.-Col. Sir James John and Lady Hamilton, A.D. 1852". A Girls' School was also built at Fishguard "To the loved Memory of Sir James John Hamilton, Bart. Born 1st March 1802, Died 12th Jan. 1876." This building was erected "by his devoted widow Marianna Augusta Hamilton 1886".

LAMBSTON (S.).—Here is the Prendergast Elizabethan Chalice which John Pember bought in the year 1715 for Two pounds, seven shillings and sixpence, and presented to Lambston Church. Though not mentioned in the Memorandum printed under Prendergast, the Paten cover was apparently included in the bargain, for both pieces are now at Lambston. They each bear the single mark so common in Pembrokeshire. In form and decoration, the chalice is similar to the illustrated example at Amroth. It has been very ill-used, and the repairing which it has undergone would appear to be the work of a local tin-man or blacksmith. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed "POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * PRENGAST *" and immediately beneath is engraved "* THE : GIFT : OF : IO : PEMBER : TO : LAMBSTON : CHVRCH *

the fact that the Welsh name is Trefwrdan which is only the Welsh equivalent for Jordanston. Moreover the radical form of *-wrda* in Llanwrda would be *gwrda* and not *cwrda*.

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1715 * ". Dimensions:—height, $6\frac{9}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{5}{16}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 12 dwts. The Paten cover is $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter and weighs 2 oz. 3 dwts. The foot or handle has been broken off and has been replaced by a leaden bullet.

LAMPETER VELFREY (S. PETER? perhaps S. PEDYR AP CORUN).[5]—An Elizabethan Chalice with its Paten cover. The only mark on both pieces is the maker's [illegible]. The dimensions of the cup are as follows:—height, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. 2 dwts. It carries the usual two bands round the bowl, the lower one containing the inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LANBEDER-WELFRE * 74". There are also the usual two bands of vertical line moulding and the hyphened knop with fillets. The Paten cover is $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. in height, and weighs 3 oz. 5 dwts. On the foot is roughly scratched "$\frac{LW}{GP}$ 1636" and on the reverse side "1869".—A Credence Paten, 6 in. in diam., $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, and weighing 9 oz. 10 dwts; hall mark 1900; maker's mark F D W in a three-lobed shield. A cross is engraven in its centre, and underneath is inscribed "This Paten was given to the Church of Lampeter Velfrey By David Edward Williams in memory of his son Ralph Paynter Williams 1901".—A flimsy Flagon bearing the hall mark of 1882 with maker's mark J E in two-lobed stamp, and supplied by F. Smith and Co.; height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 13 oz. The bowl is engraved with the sacred monogram.—A Paten of plated metal, decorated with I.H.S. within rays and measuring 8 in. in diameter.

[5] It is a matter of uncertainty whether the Churches in Wales called Llanbedr are so called after the apostle St. Peter or the old Celtic saint Pedyr brother of Tyssul of the great house of Cunedda. There may also have been less known saints of that or a similar name, and we have also to remember that as we have Llanddausant, Llantrisant, Llanpumpsant it is highly probable there were churches called Llanpedwarsant which may now be hidden under the not unfrequent Llanbedrs found in various parts. It is only very few *dedications* in the Latin sense which we find in Wales after the familiar *llan*, viz. Michael,

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LAMPHEY (S. TYFEI).[6]—A bell-shaped Chalice with Paten cover, the hall marks on both pieces being of the Britannia standard for 1718 with maker's mark P E with mullet above as in O.E.P. at 1711. The bowl which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam. and $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. deep, rests upon a circular stem, carrying on the upper half a small ring or knop. Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 13 oz. 2 dwts. On the base is inscribed "The Gift of Sr Arthur Owen Barnt". The paten cover is 1 in. high and weighs 5 oz. 10 dwts. It carries the same inscription, and on the foot is engraved I.H.S., cross and nails within rays. The donor, Sir Arthur Owen of Orielton and Bodowen in Anglesea, was the third Baronet (see Martletwy). Another Chalice, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height; a tankard Flagon, 12 in. in height; a Credence Paten, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; and a Plate 9 in. in diam.; all of plated metal. Quite recently there was discovered at a farm called Fenton, Nr. Haverfordwest, a pewter Flagon bearing the following inscription "The Communion Flagon of Lamphey Henry Oriel and Thos. Davies Church Wardens A.D. 1754". "The farmer," writes the Rev. G. Wolfe, Vicar of Lamphey, "knows nothing of its history, save that it is supposed to have been in his family for generations. You will be glad to hear that I have succeeded in recovering it". The vessel which has been battered about, is of tankard shape; height, 10 in.; diam. of base, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., of mouth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. The lid has been broken off and lost. Churchwarden Henry Oriel was no doubt a member of the family to which Fenton thus refers in his *Historical Tour* (p. 235), "On the north wall, I observed a common modern tablet, inscribed to one of the name of Oriel, a family though now plebeians, to which most probably Orielton owes its origin". The tablet disappeared in 1870 when the church was restored.

Mary, Bridget (frequently), and Trinity (Llandrindod), George etc. (once only ?); the problem has still to be solved whether Peter is to be numbered amongst them. Hence the above query.

[6] *Not* St. Faith. Cf. note to Jeffreston.

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LANGUM (S.).[7]—An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover, both pieces bearing the single mark . In form and decoration, the chalice is like that at Amroth. The dimensions are—height, 6¾ in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅛ in.; depth, 3¼ in.; diam. of base, 3⅜ in.; weight, 12 oz. 8 dwts. The bowl has been rudely repaired by the insertion of a band of silver round the base, which accounts for its unusually heavy weight. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLANGOM * ". This is followed by a spray of foliage. Underneath the foot has been roughly scratched "R B P" and also "R N". The Paten cover is 3⅜ in. in diam., 1⅛ in. high, and weighs 2 oz. On the foot or handle has been rudely engraved "Langom Cup"; on the reverse side "Cup Repaired Dec 24th 1832 H West. R Pratt, Coventry 1832", and again "R N".—A pewter Alms-plate, 9⅛ in. in diameter, bearing on the rim the letters "E" and "S" stamped.

LAWRENNY (S. CARADOC).[8]—A large and very beautiful specimen of an Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover, both pieces being in excellent preservation. The only mark is that of the maker, viz. . The cup differs from the Amroth example in having an additional band of vertical line ornament on the base and also round the base rim a rich moulding of the egg and tongue pattern. The stem too is divided by a much larger knop. The lower band of decorated strap-work round the bowl encloses the following inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLAWFRENY", the

[7] The dedication to Jerome is not found in Browne Willis or Rice Rees. Langum is *not* a Welsh name and is *not* connected with *Llan* or *Cwm*, but is from the old Norse Langheim. See Owen's *Old Pemb. Families*, p. 69.

[8] Giraldus wrote a *Vita* of this saint which is unfortunately lost except the preface (Owen's *Gerald*, 1st ed., 147). See however Gerald's *Itinerary*, Bk. I, c. xi, in Bohn's Antiquarian Library, pp. 401-2, where we are told that the saint died in 1124 and was buried near the altar of St. Stephen in St. David's Cathedral.

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upper consisting of the usual interlaced and foliated strap-work. Height, 8¾ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 1/16 in.; depth, 4⅜ in.; diam. of base, 4⅛ in.; weight, 12 oz. 5 dwts. The Paten cover is 4⅛ in. in diam., 1⅜ in. high, and weighs 3 oz. 6 dwts. On the foot or handle is engraved "I W".[9]—A Credence Paten of plated metal with the inscription "Given to Lawrenny Church by Grace Katharine wife of Owen T. H. Phillips Rector 1860"; diam., 8 5/16 in.; height, 2⅞ in.—A pewter Plate, 9¾ in. in diameter, stamped "SUPERFINE FRENCH METAL", X (crowned), "LONDON", with maker's mark obliterated.

LETTERSTON (S. GILES, perhaps St. SILIN).[1]—An Elizabethan Chalice much damaged and repaired and not now used. The only mark is the maker's [illegible]. (See Amroth). Here again the upper band around the bowl is formed of the conventional intersecting foliated strap-work, the lower enclosing the inscription "POCVLVM + ECLESIE + DE + LETERSTOWN". The knop in the middle of the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines and under the bowl and on the foot is a belt of vertical line moulding. Height, 6⅝ in.; diam of bowl, 3⅛ in.; depth, 3¼ in.; diam. of foot, 3⅜ in.; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts.—A Credence Paten bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard of 1712 with maker's mark Lo for Seth Lofthouse; diam., 8¾ in.; height, 2¾ in.; weight, 13 oz. In the centre is the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays. Beneath is inscribed "Presented to the Parish of Letterston by the Rev^{d} George Harries, the Rector 1846".

[9] These initials also appear on the Elizabethan Paten cover at Yerbeston, a neighbouring parish.

[1] There is a holy well in this parish called *Ffynnon Shan Shilin*. In the dialects of N. Pembrokeshire *si* is pronounced *shi* (cf. shiglo for siglo etc). Hence *Shan Shilin* points to San' Silin, the position of San' being due to the Latin Saint Giles, whom the Anglo-Normans may have substituted for the old Celtic saint Silin (see *Cymru Fu*, Part ii, 1888, p. 86). It may also be mentioned here that the pronunciation of Ishmael for Ismael is also dialectical (cf. pishtill for pistyll).

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LITTLE NEWCASTLE (S. DAVID).[2]—An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover measuring in height 6⅝ in. and 1 7/16 in. respectively. The only mark found is [illegible]. On the cover is inscribed the date "1577". The shape and ornamentation correspond exactly with the Amroth examples. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * NEWCASTELL". Diam. of bowl, 2¾ in., of foot, 3⅛ in.; weight, 6 oz. 2 dwts. The Paten cover is 3 in. in diameter and weighs 1 oz. 12 dwts. Both pieces are in a beautiful state of preservation.

LLANDDEWI VELFREY (S. DAVID).—The present Vicar hopes that the Elizabethan Chalice belonging to this church will some day be restored. The present service consists of a Chalice and Paten of good medieval pattern with the hall marks of 1861 and the maker's mark EB & JB in a four-lobed shield for E. Barnard & Son of London. On the bowl of the cup which measures 3⅝ in. in diam., and 2⅝ in. in depth, is inscribed "CALIX BENEDICTIONIS". Height, 7⅝ in.; weight, 9 oz. 17 dwts. The hexagonal stem carries a knop with six facets; the sacred monogram is inscribed on the foot. Underneath the base which is 3⅞ in. in diam., is engraved "A.D. 1866". The paten is 7⅛ in. in diameter and weighs 4 oz. 17 dwts. Round the rim is inscribed "DOMINE SEMPER DA NOBIS PANEM ISTUM". Within the centre of its six-lobed depression is the sacred monogram, and the spandrels between the lobes are also ornamented. Underneath is inscribed "In thankful acknowledgement of many mercies, by a humble Steward of God's bounties Anno Domini 1866. David Jones, Vicar. John Lennox Griffith Poyer Lewis, Churchwarden".—An ewer Flagon, 10½ in. in height, hall-marked 1865, by the same maker; weight, 18 oz. 10 dwts.; round the bowl is

[2] This is the ascription according to charters wherein the church is granted to Pill Priory; we cannot explain the later ascription to St. Peter.

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engraved the legend "GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ALLELUIA"; underneath "A.D. 1866". This piece is prettily chased and carries a spout, handle, and crown-shaped cover with a small Latin cross as thumb-piece.—A pewter Alms-dish, 9½ in. in diameter and bearing the marks of Yates Birch & Sons of London.

LLANDELOY (S. TELOI).[8]—The Eucharistic vessels belonging to this parish have been stolen or lost.

LLANDILO (S. TEILO).—Here is a Chalice and Paten cover of peculiar interest, bearing the hall marks of 1639 and maker's mark I.B with what appears to be a crescent beneath. Under the plain bowl which rests upon a trumpet-shaped stem and base, is a collar or flange. This form of cup was made in the reign of Edward VI and some examples are found in the early Elizabethan period. Its re-appearance between 1630 and 1640 when the popular pattern was the baluster stem or a modified Elizabethan shape is very remarkable. Mr. Wilfred Cripps thought that this resemblance was too marked to be accidental and gave it as his opinion that the silversmith who 'revived' the fashion must have been well acquainted with the work of the Edwardian and early Elizabethan smiths (See O. E. P., p. 243 Eighth Ed.). On the bowl of the Llandilo chalice is inscribed "Llandylo Parish $\frac{G * T}{1639}$". Height, 5$\frac{5}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 3$\frac{3}{8}$ in.; depth, 2$\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, 3$\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 12 dwts. The Paten cover which is quite plain has been roughly used; diam. 4 in.; height, $\frac{13}{16}$ in.; weight, 2 oz. 2 dwts. The inscription on the cup is here repeated.

LLANDYSSILIO (S. TYSILIO).—A part of this parish is in Carmarthenshire. The present Chalice bears the hall mark of

[8] Perhaps it is still necessary to insist that there is no more reason to suppose that Teloi is Teilo, than that Prussia is Russia.

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1636; the maker's mark is not very legible but it appears to be I M with a pig passant below as at Warren 1640. The bowl is in shape an inverted truncated cone and rests on a baluster stem. Around the bowl and within a band of plain strap-work is inscribed "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLANDESELYO * 1651". Height, 7⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¾ in.; depth, 3½ in.; diam. of foot, 3¾ in.; weight, 10 oz. 12 dwts.—A modern Paten, hall-marked 1896 with maker's mark $\frac{WG}{J\ L}$ the rim being decorated with a cross flory; diam., 5¾ in.; weight, 4 oz. 7 dwts. This piece was presented by Mrs. L. G. Dickenson of Broome, Eye, Suffolk.—A glass Cruet with plated mountings, presented by Miss May Evans of Clynderwen House.—There is also a pewter Plate stamped IP; WL; CW.

LLANFAIR NANT GWYN (S. MARY).—A Chalice with almost straight-sided bowl and flat bottom, resting on a plain trumpet-shaped stem and base, and bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1699 with maker's mark obliterated; height, 7⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅞ in.; depth, 4¼ in.; weight, 15 oz. 5 dwts. A wooden plug has been inserted into the stem for support. It is inscribed "Poculum Ecclesiae de x D x K Nant + Gwyn +".—A Paten, 6 in. in diameter, bearing the hall mark of 1856 with maker's mark I K for John Keith of London. It is decorated with the sacred monogram and weighs 4 oz.—A brass Alms-dish is inscribed "Lay up for yourselves Treasures in Heaven".

LLANFAIR-NANT-Y-GOF (S. MARY).[4]—The Chalice belonging to this Church carries an unusually deep bowl. There are no hall marks to indicate the date, but if not Elizabethan it is quite early 17th century work. The inscription which

[4] This place is called in the *Black Book of St. David's* (p. 100) "Landegof" which may possibly hide a Celtic name, the *de* representing the old Irish honorific prefix *to* as in Llan*dy*doch and many other church names in the county.

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appears within a single band of strap-work round the bowl is of the same character as those found on the Pembrokeshire Elizabethan chalices—"POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LANVAYR * NANTYE * GOVE". Beneath this is engraved "IOHN : OWEN ESQ : CHURCH WARDEN". The stem carries a central knop but the usual hyphen ornamentation is absent whilst there are no reed mouldings. Height, 7⅞ in.; diam. of bowl, 2⅞ in.; depth, 4¼ in.; diam. of foot, 3⅜ in.; weight, 8 oz. John Owen lived cir. 1575-1625. He was the son of William Owen who was an illegitimate son of William Owen, Lord of Kemes. He inherited Trecwn in Llanfair Nantygof from his mother, Alice, daughter of Morgan Bowen of Rickardston (Morgan died in 1570). This John Owen was the grandfather of John Owen of Berllan, a considerable antiquary.—A Paten of medieval design, 7⅜ in. in diameter and weighing 7 oz.; hall mark, 1854; maker's mark, W K R. In the centre of its six-lobed depression is engraved the sacred monogram and round the rim the legend "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME." Underneath is inscribed "Eccles. Llanvair-Nant-y-Goff. Donum Caroli . Henrici Barham . de . Trecwn . 1854 +".—There is also a small tankard-shaped Flagon bearing the hall mark of 1870 with maker's mark AS in plain oblong; height, 9⅜ in.; weight, 15 oz. 15 dwts. It carries a spout and its lid is surmounted by a Latin cross. The inscription on the paten is here repeated

With the possible Celtic name underlying *-dogof*, compare Cunin Cof, grandson of Brychan, in the *De Situ Brecheniauc* and see Rees' *Essay* (144) where he is described as the founder of Llangynin near St. Clears in S.W. Carmarthenshire. He is also identified with Cymmin (of Eglwys Cymmin) by Mr. G. G. T. Treherne in his admirable *Eglwys Cymmin Papers, No.* 1 (p. 7). That the Brychan family of saints was once influential in Pembrokeshire is clear for many reasons. Clydwyn son of Brychan seems to have overrun the whole of Dyfed, leaving his name in Llanglydwyn. We find Brychan's mother Marchell in the name Caerfarchell near St. David's; another connection, St. Brynach, throughout N. Pembrokeshire; Clydei his daughter once, and perhaps another daughter Tydvil at Hafod Tydvil in the Gwaun Valley, a place which has not escaped the vigilant eye of the Rev. John Griffith in the excellent appendices to his *Edward II in Glamorgan* (see p. xlvii).

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but the date is "1873". Charles Henry Barham, Priest, was the youngest son of Joseph Forster Barham, sometime M.P. for Stockbridge, Hants, by Caroline, dau. of Sackville, 9th Earl of Thanet. He was born in 1808 and married Elizabeth Maria, dau. of William Boyd Ince, Esq., in 1836. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was at one time Rector of Barming in Kent, and of Kirkby Thore in Westmoreland. He was Member of Parliament for Appleby, May-Nov. 1832.

LLANFALLTEG (S. MALLTEG).—The stem of the Chalice now in use in this parish is Elizabethan, being divided by the usual filleted knop which is ornamented with intermittent lines, and also carrying two bands of vertical line moulding, the one beneath the bowl and the other on the base. There are no hall marks. The bowl has probably been remade and is quite void of all ornamentation. Height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts. —A Credence Paten, 3 in. in height, and 5 in. in diam., and a Flagon 12 in. high, both of plated metal.—There is also a pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam., marked "LONDON".

LLANFIHANGEL PENBEDW (S. MICHAEL).—In this parish there is in present use a Chalice and Paten of plated metal. The cup is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, and its bell-shaped bowl rests upon a baluster stem. Inscription: "Presented by Mrs Lloyd, Kilrhue, to the Church of Llanfihangel Penbedw A. D. 1860".—The paten measures $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter. The donor was the mother of the first Baronet, Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd of Bronwydd, Cardiganshire (creation 1863), and grandmother of the present baronet, Sir Marteine Owen Mowbray Lloyd. Sir Marteine is the 24th Lord of the Barony of Kemes by right of tenure, being the last Lord Marcher in the kingdom, and claims to be the representative of Martin de Tours, who accompanied William I to England. His father was Member of Parliament for Cardiganshire (*L*) 1865-8, and for Cardigan District 1868-74.

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LLANFYRNACH (S. BRYNACH).—An Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover. Both pieces bear the single mark so common in this county. The cup is 6⅜ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3⅛ in.; depth, 3¼ in.; weight, 7 oz. 10 dwts. As at Amroth the bowl is engraved with two bands, the upper being of interlaced and decorated strap-work and filled with conventional foliage, a spray being carried above and below the band at each of the three intersections; whereas the lower has inscribed within "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLANVERNACH * 74". The figures 15 are omitted as at Clydey, St. Dogwell's and Lampeter Velfrey. The band of vertical line moulding beneath the bowl has been hidden in mending which has been very roughly done with solder. The knop dividing the stem is unusually small and has a little fillet above and below. The band of reed moulding on the base is well preserved. The Paten cover is 3¾ in. in diam., 1⅛ in. high, and weighs 2 oz. 10 dwts.—A pewter Plate, 8⅞ in. in diam., bearing the marks of George Hale & Sons of London.

LLANGOLMAN (S. COLMAN).[5]—An Elizabethan Chalice, 6⅛ in. in height, with its Paten cover. The foot of the latter has been replaced by an ivory knob. Both pieces bear the maker's mark only, viz. . The decoration as usual with this maker's vessels, consists of two bands round the bowl. The upper encloses woodbine foliage and intersects three times, whilst a spray of foliation is carried above and below each intersection. Within the lower band is engraved "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LLANGOLMAN *". Between the bowl and the stem and also on the base is a band of vertical line moulding. Diam. of bowl, 2⅞ in.; depth, 2⅝ in.; weight, 5 oz. 17 dwts. The Paten cover measures 3⅛ in. in diameter, weighs 1 oz. 15

[5] Cf. Llangolman, now the name of meadows on Penwallis in Fishguard Parish, and also Capel Colman in the N. E. of the county. See *Amsang* for March 16th, 1905.

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dwts, and is quite plain.—Besides a brass Alms-dish there is also a Paten of plated metal, 7⅛ in. in diam. In the centre of its six-lobed depression is engraved the sacred monogram. Underneath is inscribed "Llangolman Church Rebuilt by Voluntary Contributions. Reopened 26 July 1866. Thomas Walters, Incumbent; William Gibby, Stephen Evans, Churchwardens. This Paten is the Gift of Griffith Phillips of Cardiff".

LLANHOWEL (S. HOWEL).—A graceful little bell-shaped Chalice with its Paten-cover, bearing the hall marks of 1762 and maker's mark W C. Both are inscribed "Given to the Church of Llanhowel 1762". The cup is 6⅝ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 2¾ in.; depth, 3¼ in.; diam. of base, 2⅝ in.; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts. The stem is divided by a knop with a narrow fillet above and below. The Paten cover is 1 in. high, 3⅞ in. in diam., and weighs 2 oz. 14 dwts.

LLANLLAWER (S. DAVID, later).[6]—An Elizabethan Chalice in good preservation, measuring 5⅞ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 2¾ in.; depth of bowl, 2 1/16 in.; weight, 5 oz. The hall marks are the small black letter q for 1573 and the maker's mark I P as in O. E. P. at 1566 (See Hodgeston). The shape is of the conventional type; the decoration varies in having two bands of interlacing and foliated strap-work engraved round the bowl, the bands crossing one another three times and the space at the points of intersection being occupied by a scroll of foliage; the knop of the stem is covered with hyphen marks. The Paten cover has disappeared and has been replaced by one of plated metal.—A glass Cruet and a brass Alms-dish, the latter inscribed "God loveth a cheerful giver" and supplied by John Keith of London.

[6] We say 'later' because probably the name of the original saint lies hidden in the place-name Llanllawer which has only recently dropped the final n (Llanllawern in Rice Rees; Llanllaverne in Browne Willis; Llanllawharne in G. Owen). The same remark as to original saint applies to other places, e.g. Llanychaer, Llanycefn, Llanychllwydog, Manorowen, etc.

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LLANRHEITHAN (S. RHEITHAN).—A Chalice, similar in shape and ornamentation to the one at Mathry, but a little larger and of parcel gilt. The hall mark indicates the year 1674 with the maker's I S linked as in O. E. P. at 1675. The bowl is of beaker shape, 4 in. deep, and is supported by a trumpet-shaped stem and base measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. high. Around the base of the bowl is a band of cable moulding. Like the Mathry cup it carries a pricked inscription but in English, " the Parish Church of Llanrithan ". The obliterated words are doubtless " The Cup of " Height, $6\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 5 dwts. A chalice at Llanllowell, Monmouth, is by the same maker, of the same year and of like pattern.—A modern Paten, hall marked 1882 and inscribed " Llareithan Church 1884"; diam., $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 7 dwts.—A pewter Bowl (See Llanstinan), $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diam. and $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. in height. It carries the mark " LONDON " and underneath is rudely scratched " R Fry 1822 "; " 1811 "; " James Evans ".—There is also a pewter Plate, $8\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diam., with no marks.

LLANRHIAN (S. RHIAN).—The Chalice now belonging to this Church is interesting. There are no hall marks, but the maker's mark I B is repeated four times though the punches used do not appear to be identical. The bowl, which is plain, rude and beaker-shaped, was probably made by the silversmith whose mark is given in O. E. P. at 1680. It rests upon a beautiful baluster stem ornamented with scrolls, the edge of the base being richly embellished with a moulding of simple pattern. Height, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 17 dwts. It is probable that the stem originally belonged to a chalice or secular cup of much earlier date, whilst its bowl having been damaged or perhaps bearing embellishments considered unsuitable for ecclesiastical purposes, may have been melted down and formed into its present shape. It is otherwise

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difficult to imagine why so graceful a stem should have been made to support a bowl so void of beauty and rude in character.—A modern Paten, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diam., and weighing 4 oz. 5 dwts; hall mark 1883; maker's mark HJL JW in a three-lobed shield; inscription: "Llanrhian Church 1884".—A brass Alms-dish; a glass Cruet with plated top; and a pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, without marks.

LLANSTADWELL (S. TUDWAL ?).[1]—The sole mark found on the well preserved Elizabethan Chalice which this parish still retains is . Immediately above this mark has been scratched the letters $\frac{E\ D}{?\ J}$ very faint, and representing perhaps the initials of an incumbent and churchwarden. The Paten cover has disappeared. The dimensions of the cup are,—height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{7}{16}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 3 dwts. Within the second band on the bowl is engraved "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * LANSTETWALL" (the letters TE, WA, and LL are linked). The decoration corresponds exactly with the Amroth example. —There is also a Plate, $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, of plated metal and decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays.

LLANSTINAN (S. JUSTINIAN).—An interesting Elizabethan Chalice, bearing the hall mark of 1596 with maker's mark AB linked. There is a cup by the same maker preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, dated 1602. The Llanstinan Chalice is an example, though not a good one, of the shape of vessel which succeeded the usual Elizabethan

[1] Rice Rees makes this suggestion in a note on p. 134 of his *Essay*. In the *Taxatio* of 1291, the name is spelt Lanstowel. Browne Willis ascribes it to St. Sywall. Rice Rees identifies St. Tudwal whose name is familar in the old district of Lleyn in Carnarvonshire, with Tudwal Befr who married Hunyd daughter of Brychan and was by her the father of Cunin Cof. Cf. note to Llanfair-nant-y-gof.

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design. The bowl which is quite plain, is V-shaped and rests on a baluster stem. The best specimen of this class in the county is found at Tenby. The measurements of the Llanstinan chalice are as follows: height, 5⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 2⅝ in., of foot, 2½ in.; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts. There is no Paten cover but the chalice is in good condition.—A Chalice and two Patens of electro-plate, presented by the present incumbent, the Rev. Henry Miles.—There is also a pewter Bowl similar in shape to that belonging to Llanwnda, and carrying the same maker's mark, viz. "T. WILLSHIRE"; a pelican in her piety; "BRISTOL"; diam., 8 in., and height, 2½ in. (*Plate v*). These bowls may have been used as *lavabos* in which the priests used to wash their hands just before the Prayer of Consecration, a custom practised long after the Reformation; or perhaps the following note from the Churchwardens' books at Sturminster Marshall explains their use: "1780. P[d] for a Bason to care [carry] to the vant [font] £o . 1s. 2d." (See also Introduction.)

LLANTOOD (S. ILLTYD ?).[8]—The Elizabethan Chalice belonging to this parish is in excellent preservation. The only mark found is the maker's, viz. [illegible]. The Paten cover has been lost. In every respect the ornamentation and shape correspond with the Amroth cup. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed "✠ POCVLVM - ECLESIE + DE + LLANTOT 1574". Height, 6⅝ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3⅛ in.; weight, 8 oz. 8 dwts.—Two Patens and a small tankard-shaped Flagon of plated metal.—A brass Alms-dish.—A pewter Plate,

[8] Both Browne Willis and Rees agree in ascribing this Church to the celebrated Celtic monk Illtyd. It is surprising however to find him thus isolated in this district, so that we are inclined to think that the ascription is based on a comparison of the place-name Llantwyd with Llantwit (cf. note to Jordanston where a somewhat similar process of reasoning is the probable explanation of the ascription of that church to an otherwise unknown Cwrda). We do not however forget that there is a Llanelltyd in Merionethshire which we also doubt to be called after the St. Illtyd.

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8⅝ in. in diam., and marked RP; lion rampant; harp. Underneath in a stamp is the name PERKINS. On the iron chest kept in the vestry is inscribed "Llantwd Par^{sh} 1830. Rev^{d} W. Vincent Vic^{r} Jn^{o} Gwynne, Ch^{c} War^{n}."

LLANWNDA[9] (S. GWYNDAF). One of the many benefices held by Giraldus Cambrensis.—A Chalice and Paten cover, typical of the unshapely vessels of the latter part of the 17th century. The chalice is a plain cup bearing the hall mark of 1690; the maker's mark is almost obliterated and is illegible. On the bowl which rests on a stout stem, is inscribed "+ Poculum Eclesie De Llanwnda *". Height, 6½ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¼ in.; depth, 3⅝ in.; weight, 6 oz. 17 dwts. The Paten cover measures 4$\frac{15}{16}$ in. in diam., 1⅛ in. in height, and weighs 3 oz. 15 dwts, carrying the hall mark of 1683. The maker's mark is I M supplied from a chalice in Sedgefield, Durham, in O. E. P. Concerning the Llanwnda cup, Fenton in his *Historical Tour* (p. 13) tells this curious story. "One of the French officers" [at the time of the Landing in 1797] "having plundered the church of its chalice, having the name of LANVNDA rudely engraved on it, offered it for sale at Carmarthen, who, to account for the inscription noticed by the person to whom it was shewn, said it had belonged to LA VENDE." A similar story is told of the Loveston Chalice which may account for the fact that the inscription on this last has been partly defaced with some sharp instrument. The inscription on the Llanwnda cup however is *Llanwnda* (in script) and not as given by Fenton, viz. LANVNDA (in Roman capitals). Moreover it is not rudely engraved but well executed. In

[9] Llanwnda for Llanwyndaf is dialectical, cf. local *gwbod* for *gwybod*; and dropping of final *f* in *plwy* for *plwyf*, and in all superlative adjectives in *af*, e.g. *calla* for *callaf*. As there is another Llanwnda in Carnarvonshire, the dialectical tendencies in that district appear to be similar to those in North Pembrokeshire. See articles on Fishguard Welsh in *Pem. Co. Guardian* for December 1903, etc.

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details of this kind Fenton does not appear to have been very reliable, as for instance in describing the old inscribed Stone in Fishguard Churchyard (p. 314) he tells us there is no name on it, whereas the name of David Medd' (David Mendus ?) is one of its most conspicuous features.[1]—A pewter Bowl, kept in the Font, measures $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diam., and 2 in. in height. It bears the same mark as a somewhat larger bowl at Llanstinan, viz. "T. WILLSHIRE"; a pelican in her piety; "BRISTOL" (see Llanstinan).—A pewter Alms-dish, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, with maker's marks illegible excepting the name "WILLIAM". On the rim is engraved the letters "M W" which are perhaps the initials of the then incumbent or churchwarden.

GOODWICK (S. PETER, modern).—A Chalice and Paten, both supplied by Lambert of Coventry Street. The chalice is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, weighs 5 oz. 18 dwts, and is hall-marked 1899. The paten is $4\frac{7}{16}$ in. in diam., weighs 3 oz., and bears the hall mark of 1890.

[1] It is not of course impossible that Fenton is referring to some other Chalice now lost, but I am informed by the Rev. T. Johns, Vicar, that he has always understood that the present vessels are the pieces said to have been purloined by the French in 1797. [Since writing the above I have at length found the "Bodl. MSS." to which Fenton thus baldly refers on p. 314. They are marked "Browne Willis MS., 37 f." and contain among other things, several letters in reply to Browne Willis on such matters as the dedications etc. of Pembrokeshire. They are written by the Rev. William Gambold, Rector of Puncheston, who therefore as revealed by this correspondence, is a chief source of Willis' information. In a Letter dated Sept. 18th 1722, he writes to Willis as follows: "There is a hard thin common stone pitcht on end in Fishguard churchyard in this County; the stone is about 5 foot high, and on its Rims has this inscription in large Saxon characters, *Miserere mei Deus A.D. MDI.* It is traditionally delivered that a Vicar of that parish lyes there, who dyed under Excommunication, and it seems was buried Anno 1501." In comparing this with Fenton's paraphrase, one might almost conclude that Fenton although a native of Fishguard, had not examined the stone in question. For later and more correct information as to this stone, see *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1883 and Oct. 1901; also *Amsang* for Jan. 19th 1905. The Rev. William Gambold, 1672-1728, born at Cardigan and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, was incumbent of Puncheston and Llanychaer. He published his Welsh Grammar in 1727 of which there were several subsequent editions (Rowlands'

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LLANYCEFN (S. TYCEFN ?).[2]—A beautiful Elizabethan Chalice of the Amroth type, bearing the maker's mark only, viz. . On the bowl are the usual two bands, the upper interlacing three times and enclosing the conventional foliage, a spray being also carried above and below each intersection, whilst the lower encloses the following inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESYE * DE * LLAN * YE * KEVEN". There are two bands of vertical reed ornamentation, the one between the bowl and the stem, the other around the base. The stem is divided by a knop which is covered with intermittent lines. Height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{13}{16}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{5}{16}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 17 dwts. The Paten cover has disappeared.—Besides an electro-plated Paten presented by the present incumbent in 1886, there is a pewter Alms-plate, $10\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter, stamped with the maker's name "WILLIAM WATKINS" and two other marks which are illegible. There is a plate by the same pewterer at Henry's Mote.

Camb. Bibliography, 1869, p. 347). As is clearly seen from his letters and the spirited defence of the Welsh tongue in the Preface to his Grammar, he was a scholar, a gentleman and a patriot, by which last we do not mean one who makes a great deal of patriotic noise on conventional occasions, but whose genuine and unobtrusive affection for his native land caused him to take an intelligent interest in its history and tongue. To us it is pleasant to think that in the early years of the 18th century, Pembrokeshire contained a clergyman of the type of William Gambold. We have heard that in that period the *Ecclesia Anglicana* possessed clergy of this stamp. It should be our pride when our memories fasten on Gambold of Puncheston, that such men were not wanting in the *Ecclesia Wallicana*. We may add that his son was the famous Moravian Bishop, John Gambold.]

[2] We venture to insert this name tentatively on the strength of Phillimore's statement in Owen's *Pembrokeshire* that the place is pronounced locally Llandy-cefn. We have not however found it written thus. There was a fashion in early Irish Christianity (which Christianity is known to have once prevailed in Pembrokeshire) of prefixing *to-* to the names of saints. Thus in the life of St. Paul of Leon written in 884, a saint named Quonocus is said to have been also called Toquonocus (see Zimmer's *Early Celtic Church*, 68). We seem to have very many instances of this in Pembrokeshire, cf. Llandydoch, Llandeloy, Llandigwynnet, etc. (see "Amsang Reprints," vol. i, 324). Perhaps Llandy-cefn may hide a name of this kind. Cf. also Landegof in note under Llanfair-nant-y-gof.

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LLANYCHAER[3] (S. DAVID, later).—The only vessels now belonging to this Church consist of a pewter Bowl and Plate. The bowl (see Llanstinan) is 8⅛ in. in diam., and 2 in. high. It carries one mark which appears to be a swan's head within an oval stamp. The plate is 9⅛ in. in diameter and marked X . SUPERFINE LONDON' HARD METAL.

LLANYCHLLWYDOG[4] (S. DAVID, later).—There is at the present time no plate belonging to this parish.

LLAWHADEN (S. AIDAN).—An Elizabethan Chalice bearing the maker's mark only, viz. . The bowl is of the form of an inverted truncated cone. It has the customary two bands of decorated strap-work, the upper one enclosing the usual woodbine foliage, a spray of which is carried above and below each of the three intersecting points, whilst within the lower band is the inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESYE * DE * LANYEHADEN". Under the bowl and also where the stem joins the base is a band of vertical reed moulding. Dividing the stem is a small narrow knop ornamented with intermittent lines and with fillet above and below. The Paten cover has disappeared. The dimensions of the Chalice are as follows:—height, 6⅞ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¼ in.; depth, 3¼ in.; diam. of base, 3¼ in.; weight, 7 oz.—A Plate used as a Credence Paten, bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1713, the maker's mark not being discoverable. Beneath is roughly

[3] Cf. last note and also note under Llanllawer. These are some of the older spellings of this name—Launerwayth for Lannerkayth (*Taxatio* 1291); Lyndirkaythe (*Inq. p.m.* I, 329); Llanychaeth and Lannerchaeth (Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 100). Phillimore suggests that the last element of the name may represent Aedd (cf. Aedh, an Irish form of the name Aidan, i. e. Aidan of Ferns, patron of Llawhaden, Haroldston West, and Nolton).

[4] Cf. last two notes. Name is thus written in old documents—Lannerleidauk (*Inq. p. m.* I, 329); Lanwrchloydoc (*Petitions to Pope*, I, 516, s.a. 1366); Llanychloydocke (Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, 100). The first *y* perhaps represents the honorific prefix *to-*, cf. Llanychaer and Llanycefn.

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scratched "David Phillips". Diam., 8⅜ in.; weight, 8 oz. 5 dwts. In the centre is a coat of arms with crest and mantling *Argent, a ship with three masts, sails furled and shrouded sable.* Crest *A mermaid proper holding mirror and comb or on an esquire's helmet.* The coat is that of the Meares family, but on it is an escutcheon of pretence, the identification of which is not very clear. The donor was probably William Meares, son of George Meares, who was Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1692. William married Elizabeth, one of the co-heirs of Griffith Hawkwell of Talybont, Llawhaden, and acquired by his marriage Talybont and other property at Llawhaden. He would therefore be entitled to put her arms (Hawkwell) on a shield of pretence. This appears to be the most likely interpretation of the coat. The escutcheon of pretence is very indistinct, but it might be—*Gules a cross or between four birds rising argent.* The Meares family who sold their Llawhaden property to the Skyrmes, hailed from Ireland, and for centuries occupied an important position in Pembrokeshire, several of them serving as Sheriffs of the county from 1673-1822. Their chief place of residence was Eastington, formerly Iestynton, which latter is *said* to have got its name from Iestyn, also *said* to be a member of the Welsh royal family!—A Service of plated metal consisting of a Chalice, 8⅝ in. high; an ewer-shaped Flagon, 11½ in. high; and a Paten, 8⅞ in. in diameter.

Llysyfran (S. Meilyr).—A tiny little Cup which very much resembles the bowl of an Elizabethan Chalice. Unfortunately there is no hall mark or inscribed date. Height, 2⅞ in.; diam. of bowl, 2⅞ in.; weight, 2 oz. 2 dwts. It has been much maltreated and is not now in use. It carries the following inscription within a plain band of strap-work which intersects three times "POCVLVM + ECLESIE + DE + LESYEUPAYN". A spray of foliage appears above and below each point of intersection. If not Elizabethan, it was probably made very early in the 17th century.—The only other vessel is

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a pewter Plate, $8\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diam., and stamped FRENCH METAL and X LONDON.

LOVESTON (S. LEONARD).—Here we have a very interesting Chalice and Paten cover of the time of James I. Both pieces bear the Lombardic letter 'n' with external cusps for 1610, the maker's mark being probably T H as in O. E. P. at 1594. As will be seen by the illustration (*Plate vi*) the cup varies entirely from the conventional Elizabethan type and also from the V-shaped and baluster stem form. The knop on the stem is here close up under the bowl somewhat after the Edwardian type. On the neck, that is between the knop and the base of the bowl, is a rich moulding consisting of ovals and seeded roses and around the edge of the foot another moulding very finely executed. The bowl is quite plain but close up to the lip is engraved in script "The Cupp of Leonards Church in L lston". The spaces shew where the letters have been deliberately obliterated. I am told by the Rev. J. Palmour, Rector of St. Florence, that about a century or more ago the chalice was stolen and the thief in order to avoid suspicion partly effaced the name of the parish to which it belonged. He was however apprehended at Carmarthen and imprisoned, the cup being restored to Loveston. The dimensions of this beautiful chalice are as follows:—height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 5 dwts. The Paten covet is $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height, and weighs 2 oz. 17 dwts. On the foot or handle is engraved in script "Ex dono Thome Adams Anno dm: 1611 *". The donor was descended from a younger son of William Adams of Patrickchurch. He married Elizabeth daughter of George Carne, Alderman of Haverfordwest.—A pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, with the initials "G P" inscribed on rim. All that remains of the pewterer's name is LER which may represent [JOHN BOTE]LER, who appears in the list of Freemen at the Hall of the Pewterers' Company, 1748; or [SAM PUL]LER, Steward, 1714.

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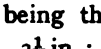
LUDCHURCH (S. TEILO).[5]—A Chalice, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. high, and a Paten, 6 in. in diam. of plated metal. There is also a pewter Bowl, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam., and 2 in. high, stamped with one mark, viz. "PERKINS". (See Llanstinan).

MAENCLOCHOG (S. MARY).[6]—The only pieces of plate now belonging to this parish are of pewter. A Cup originally made for secular purposes, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. in height, with scroll handle measuring at the mouth $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the base. No marks are discoverable.—A Plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam.; marks: [?]; [?]; Britannia; rose, "WILLIAM S DE".

MANORBIER (S. JAMES).—A fine Elizabethan Chalice of the Amroth type, the only mark being the makers, viz.  ; height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 3 dwts. It carries the usual two bands round the bowl, within the lower of which is engraved "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * MANERBEYR". The decoration including the vertical line mouldings and knopped stem, corresponds exactly with numerous other examples in the county bearing this maker's mark. The Paten cover has been lost.—A modern Paten with hall mark 1903 and maker's mark E & CO. L[d] in shaped shield; diam., 5 in.; weight, 3 oz. 5 dwts; inscription round the rim "PATINA . ECLESIE . DE . MANERBEYR".—A tankard-shaped Flagon with dome lid, thumb-piece, and handle, $8\frac{7}{8}$ in. in height, the hall mark date being 1764 and maker's mark W C or G. It bears the following inscription:—"The Gift of the Intom'd Eliz[h] Burgess Oct[r] 26: 1764" and on the base "TO THE PARISH OF MANORBIER". Diam. of base, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in., of mouth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 22 oz. 5 dwts.—A brass Alms-dish.

[5] Cf. note to Amroth where we have ventured to identify Elidyr with Teilo.

[6] This Parish contains a well called Ffynnon Ddewi which suggests an earlier "dedication" to St. David.

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MANORDEIFI (S. DAVID).—A very beautiful Elizabethan Chalice with its Paten cover, both pieces bearing the maker's mark only, viz. . The Chalice is larger than the Amroth specimen and almost as ornate as the Lawrenny cup. The dimensions are as follows:—height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 12 oz. 7 dwts. The upper band on the bowl is formed of interlaced and decorated strap-work enclosing the usual foliation, sprays being carried above and below each of the three points of intersection. Within the lower band is inscribed "POCVLVM * ECCLESIE * DE * MANERDEVI". The knop which has a fillet above and below equally divides the stem and is covered with intermittent lines. There are three bands of vertical line moulding, the first immediately beneath the bowl, the second and third on the base. The Paten cover is quite plain, measuring 4 in. in diameter, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. high, and weighing 3 oz. 7 dwts. The handle or foot has been well mended.—There is also a modern Paten of plated metal, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter, and a glass Cruet with plated top.

MANOROWEN (S. MARY—earlier S. GNAWAN?)[1]—An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover. The only mark found on both pieces is . The cup measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 15 dwts. The bowl has two bands, the upper being formed of interlaced strap-work which encloses the usual foliation, whilst within the lower is the following inscription "POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * MANERNAWAN". The knop dividing the stem is covered with hyphen ornamentation,

[1] The modern spelling "Manorowen" is due to folk-etymology which has played so much havoc with Welsh place names. It has nothing whatever to do with "Owen," and the correct spelling (still so pronounced by the old Welsh folk) is Manernawan (or Maner'awan) *as on the 16th century chalice*. There was a saint of the name of Gnawan among the disciples of St. Cadoc which he brought from Ireland. See *Cambro-Brit. SS.* p. 36, where he is said to have ranked amongst the most famous and learned of the "disciples" of the Britons.

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whilst the band of vertical line moulding beneath the bowl has been spoilt in repairing. The Paten cover is $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diam., $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, and weighs 1 oz. 15 dwts. On its foot or handle is inscribed the date "1575".—There is also a pewter Plate measuring $8\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter and carrying the following marks—a fleur-de-lys; a stag; crown; and lion rampant.

MARLOES (S. PETER).—This Church was restored some thirty years ago mainly through the efforts of a much loved incumbent, the Rev. William John Lyte Skynner Stradling who afterwards became Rector of Herbrandston. The present Chalice is an egg-shaped cup, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. in height, resting on a circular base, on the rim of which is a band of beaded moulding with hall mark for 1785 and maker's mark C H as at Fishguard; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of base, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 6 oz.; inscription "Marlos Church Cup 1785". Its Paten cover carries no hall marks; diam., $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 1 oz. 18 dwts.—A Paten of plated metal, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter with a cross flory engraved in the centre.—A pewter Plate, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diam. and bearing the mark of ALLEN BRIGHT.—There is also a glass Cruet with plated top and a handsome Font Ewer of brass.

MARTLETWY (S.)[6].—If not Elizabethan, the Chalice and Paten cover belonging to this church are very early 17th century work. There are no hall marks. The cup is rather a tall specimen and carries one belt of interlaced strap-work round the bowl which is filled with conventional foliage. At each of the three points of intersection there is a spray of foliage carried above and below. The stem is uncommon and

[6] The ascription of this Church to St. Marcellus is due to an undeniable fact, viz. that both the name of the saint and that of the parish begin with MAR; and what is equally as relevant, the remaining six letters in both cases contain an *e* and an *l*!—The Martle or Martel of this place-name however

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is formed of two inverted truncated cones which meet in a filleted knop. The hyphen marks on the knop, and the band of vertical line moulding beneath the bowl and on the foot, are absent. The dimensions are as follows:—height, 8⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¼ in.; depth, 4⅛ in; diam. of foot, 3⅜ in; weight, 8 oz. 5 dwts. The paten cover is quite plain, 3⅞ in. in diam., 1¼ in. high, and weighs 3 oz. 2 dwts.—A Salver with shaped and gadrooned edge, resting on three feet, hall-marked 1753 with maker's mark very indistinct, possibly that of John Swift; diam., 9⅛ in.; height, 1¼ in.; weight, 14 oz. 5 dwts; underneath is inscribed "The Gift of Sir Arthur Owen, Bart. To the Parish of Martletwey 1753". The donor, Sir Arthur Owen of Orielton, was the 3rd Baronet. He was member in several Parliaments for the Town and County of Pembroke, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the said County. He married Emma daughter of Sir William Williams, Bart., the famous Speaker. There is a tradition that Sir Arthur, and Griffith Rice the member for Carmarthenshire, were responsible for the passing of the Hanoverian Succession Act, but it is as fictitious as it is attractive. "The division in which these two names appear last in the list, of 118 for, with 117 against, was not on the Act of Settlement but on a clause in the Oath of Abjuration, and took place on the 13th February, 1702." (See *Old Pembroke Families*, p. 110, by Henry Owen, D.C.L.). He died on the 6th of June 1753, and was buried at Monkton. His will was dated 20th June 1735. The family owned vast estates in Pembrokeshire including Orielton, Cosheston, Poyerston and Martletwy.

found in Puncheston as Martel and in the *Book of Llan Dav* as Marthel, is merely a form of Merthyr (from the Latin *Martyrium*). See note under Mathry. With reference to change of Merthyr or some such form thereof as Marter, to Martel, we are told on p. 329 of Owen's *Pembrokeshire* to compare the *Pentle* of Pentlepoir (in St. Issell's parish) with *Pentre* of which it is probably a form. Cf. also the *maenor* of S. Wales with the *maenol* of the North.

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MATHRY (THE HOLY MARTYRS).[9]—Here is a remarkable little Chalice of the time of Charles II. It measures 5½ in. in height, the bowl being a simple beaker 4 inches deep and resting on a low trumpet-shaped stem and base only 1⅛ inches high. Underneath the bowl is a simple band of cable moulding. The diam. of the mouth is 3½ in.; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts. The date letter indicates the year 1671 with maker's mark R P above a mullet or fleur-de-lys. Close up to the lip of the bowl is a stippled inscription which is almost illegible "Poculum eclesie de Mathrey [?] Hergest[1] Churchwarden". Beneath the foot is engraved twice the date "1684".—A Paten or Salver, 9½ in. in diameter, with shaped and moulded rim, resting on three feet; height, 1⅛ in.; weight, 14 oz. For some inexplicable reason the date letter on this piece has been deliberately defaced but the maker's mark, the lion passant and leopard's head crowned, still remain. The maker's mark which was entered at Goldsmiths Hall in 1748 is E C in a four-lobed stamp for Elias Cachart. The piece carries the following inscription "The Gift of Anne Tucker of Sealyham To the Parish Church of Mathry 1765". There is also an ewer-shaped Flagon, 10⅜ in. in height, and weighing 17 oz.; hall mark 1898; maker's mark $\frac{GJ}{DF}$ in a plain shield. The lid is surmounted by a Latin cross; inscription "Presented to the

[9] The legend of the Seven Saints of Mathry is inserted in the *Book of Llan Dav* (127-9) to record the origin and the fact of the property held in this place by the *archimonasterium* of Llandaff. The name is spelt Marthru and Mathru and is probably connected with *martyrium*. The dropping of the first *r* may be on the same lines as dialectical Tidrâth from Tirdrâth, Tridrâth (Trefdraeth), and pigethwr from pirgethwr (prigethwr). The merthyrs (martyria) of South Wales *may* in a few cases near Caerlleon-on-Usk be so called after martyrs in our sense of the term, but probably as a rule mark little shrines built over the *relics* of pious men (Zimmer's *Early Celtic Church*, 120). For the importance of relics under the old Welsh kindred systems, see "Welsh Laws" *passim* (e.g. *Y Cymmrodor*, Vol. xvii, 145 and 161).

[1] For a "Water Hergest off Hergest Gent." and his descendants, see L. Dwnn, i, p. 193, under the title of *Ty Ddewi*. The date of the pedigree is 1613.

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Church of the Holy Martyrs Malthey [engraver's error] by James Davies Penyfeidir 1899".

MELINE. (S. DOGFAEL).—Here there is in present use an electro-plated service.

MILFORD (S. CATHARINE, modern).—An unusually ornate Service of silver gilt consisting of Chalice, Paten and two silver mounted glass Cruets. "To the Glory of the Ever Blessed Trinity and in Honour of the Blessed Sacrament this Communion Plate was presented to S. Catharine's Parish Church Milford Haven by the Congregation [engraver's error for "Communicants"] of the Parish on the Feast of the Holy Nativity 1897. Edmund J. Howells, Charles T. Brothers. Clergy. James Thomas, Percy W. Alford. Churchwardens". The Chalice is of medieval pattern, hall-marked 1895 with maker's mark W K in a two-lobed stamp. The facets on the pierced hexagonal knop are ornamented with eighteen moon-stones whilst fifty more are arranged with much taste on the six splays of the base. These gems were the gift of Mrs. E. J. Howells, wife of the present incumbent. On the bowl within a circle is engraved a cross botonnée. Underneath the base is inscribed "S. Catharine's Church Milford Haven 1897". Height, $8\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; depth, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 14 oz. 12 dwts. The Paten carries the same hall marks, inscription, and cross; diam., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 2 dwts. The Cruets bear the hall mark of 1897, both lids being mounted with jewelled crosses.—There is also a small Salver on three feet of plated metal. This piece is ornamented with beaded moulding round the rim and is used as a credence paten. Diam., $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.—A brass Alms-dish, 15 in. in diameter, presented by the late Miss Alice M. Morgan.—A Processional Cross given by Mr. W. R. Roberts of Milford.

S. PETER THE FISHERMAN.—A Mission Church. A Chalice, Paten and Flagon, bearing the hall marks of 1894 with

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maker's mark $\frac{S\,B}{F\,W}$ in four-lobed shield. The bowl of the cup is decorated with a St. Andrew's cross. Diam. of bowl, 3 in.; height, 6 in.; diam. of foot, $4\frac{1}{16}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 6 dwts. The centre of the paten is ornamented with a similar cross; diam., $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 2 oz. 8 dwts. Beneath is inscribed "Presented by a Sailor's Widow to the S. Andrews Waterside Church Mission and by the Committee to the Church of S. Peter, the Fisherman, Milford Haven 1899". The flagon is 9 in. in height and weighs 10 oz. 4 dwts. The above service originally belonged to the schooner yacht "Goshawk" which was used for Mission work in connection with the S. Andrew's Waterside Mission.—There is also a Paten of glass and plated metal presented by Mr. James Crabb.

MINWEAR (S.).[2]—A bell-shaped Chalice bearing the hall mark of 1752 with maker's mark W G for William Grundy as in O. E. P. at 1747; height, $8\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 11 oz. 5 dwts. The bowl which rests upon a baluster stem, measures 4 in. in diameter and 4 in. in depth. Inscription "To the Parish Church of Mynweare The Gift of Mary Davis".[3] —A Credence Paten, 6 in. in diameter, $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. in height and weighing 7 oz. 15 dwts. It carries the hall mark of 1802, the maker's mark being probably that of Hannah Northcote. Inscription "Minewear Church 1802".—A modern Paten of parcel gilt, diam., $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 2 oz.; hall mark 1903; maker's mark J. C. S.; supplied by Pratt & Sons, London. It is inscribed with the letters L L in monogram and decorated

[2] According to Lewis' *Top. Dic. of Wales* (1833) this Church is called St. Wonan. Browne Willis and Rees are silent on the matter.

[3] "Possibly," writes the present Vicar, "she was a daughter of, or related to, the nonjuring incumbent of Minwear [which with Newton North was not annexed to Slebech till 1844] 'who was deprived of all that he could not keep with a good conscience' as states a tablet to his memory on the south side of the chancel of Minwear Church. There is a tradition that after his deprivation he became a farmer."

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with the crest of the donor, the Rev. Canon I. G. Lloyd, viz. *A wolf rampant argent, holding between its paws a spear head point downwards embrued, and three drops of blood under the sinister paw.*—A handsome glass Cruet with mountings of silver gilt, also presented by the above mentioned donor who is the present incumbent; hall mark, Birmingham 1900; maker's mark T. T. & Co.—There is also a brass Alms-dish.

Monington or Eglwys Wythwr (S. Nicholas, Norman; S. Gwythwr).—A two-handled Chalice of plated metal.—A pewter Plate 9¼ in. in diameter by James Yates of Birmingham.

Monkton (S. Nicholas).[4]—The oldest vessels now belonging to the church of Monkton, where once stood the ancient Priory of that name, consist of a Chalice and Paten cover.

[4] Rice Rees places under the mother church of Monkton, the two Pembroke churches of SS. Mary and Michael together with three chapels viz. St. Deiniol's, St. Anne's and St. Mary Magdalen's, the last two being extinct or in ruins. This was in 1836. Browne Willis in 1733 has "*St. Daniel's* Cap. ruinosa." In Lewis' *Top. Dic. of Wales* (1833), under Pembroke, we find—"on the summit of an eminence, about three quarters of a mile to the south of the town still stands an ancient ecclesiastical edifice, dedicated to St. Daniel, with a lofty spire rising from a low tower, now private property." Between 1733 therefore and 1836, St. Deiniol's Chapel was restored *and yet is described as private property in* 1833. The explanation may be found in the fact that this chapel became a stronghold of Methodism sometime in the "forties" of the 18th century in connection with the activities of the "methodistical" clergyman Howel Davies, priested August 3rd, 1740. Williams of Pantycelyn, the poet of that wonderful movement, calls him "the Pastor of four large churches," which churches (really one church, one chapel of ease, and two conventicles if we may use this last word without offence) were Mounton, St. Deiniol, Woodstock and Capel Newydd. See *Y Tadau Methodistaidd* (1895), I (128-140), where a special account is given of Howel Davies based on the papers (as yet unpublished) of the late Rev. Eleazar Meyler, to whose laborious and praiseworthy investigations in this matter all Wales is indebted, inasmuch as very little indeed was known of the subject previous to this. We are given to understand that these papers are now in the possession of the Rev. John Morgan Jones of Cardiff, one of the editors of the above named work, who, it is to be hoped, will see that they are published or at least carefully preserved with view to publication. We may add that an illustration of St. Deiniol's will be found on p. 130 of *Y Tadau*.

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The cup belongs to the V-shaped class but in this instance the bowl is slightly more oviform in shape. It stands on a finely moulded baluster stem rising out of a circular base which is decorated with three sprays of conventional foliage. The date letter is very indistinct but it appears to be the Lombardic 'G' for 1604, though Lambert of Coventry Street with some little trepidation pronounced it to be the Roman capital letter V for 1597. The maker's mark T A with three pellets and a star in a similar shield occurs on two chalices at Prior's Marston, Warwickshire, dated 1610. The mark varies slightly at Monkton in having a sun in his splendour instead of a blazing star. The mark is probably that of the same silversmith. Close up to the mouth of the Monkton chalice there is a band of decorated strap-work which interlaces three times with a graceful spray of foliage carried below each intersection. Around the bowl is inscribed "THE PARRISH OF S. NICHOLAS IN MVNCKSTOWNE - IOHN - DVNN - & THO - DIMMAT - CHVRCHWARDEN 1702." The cup was no doubt originally made for secular purposes. Height, $8\frac{11}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4 in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{5}{16}$ in.; weight, 12 oz. The Paten cover is $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diam., $1\frac{11}{16}$ in. in height, and weighs 3 oz. 19 dwts. There are no hall marks. On the foot or handle is engraved "THE PARRISH OF S^{t} NICHOLAS IN MVNCKS TOWNE" within a band of strap-work filled in (as on the chalice) with zig-zag ornament. Around the foot and within two bands of the same decorated strap-work is inscribed "IOHN - DVNN THO - DIMMAT CHVRCH - WARDEN" with a spray of foliage after the 2nd, 4th, and 6th word. Around the edge is a fourth band of strap-work, and between this and the third strap are engraved three sprays of foliage, one of which divides the date inscription "17 02".—A Credence Paten, hall-marked 1755 and maker's mark F W for Fuller White. In the centre is engraved in script "The Gift of the Hon^{ble} Sir Arthur Owen of Orielton Baronet To the Parish of Moncton 1755". Diam. of top, $8\frac{5}{8}$ in.,

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of foot, 3¼ in.; height, 2$\frac{7}{16}$ in.; weight, 14 oz. 7 dwts.—A modern tankard-shaped Flagon, hall-marked 1896 with maker's mark G L linked. This piece has been tastefully decorated with foliage in imitation of that on the Chalice and Paten cover and carries a flat lid, thumb-piece and handle. Height, 8⅝ in.; diam. of mouth, 3 in.; diam. of base, 4⅝ in.; weight, 20 oz. 11 dwts.—There is also a straining spoon weighing 18 dwts, by the same maker and of the same date.

Hundleton (a Chapel of Ease in the parish of Monkton).—A Chalice of medieval pattern, hall-marked 1895 with maker's mark $\frac{S\ B}{FW}$ in a four-lobed shield; height, 7 in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅜ in.; depth, 2⅜ in.; weight, 10 oz. 12 dwts.—A Paten of plated metal, 5½ in. in diam., inscribed "In memory of R.C.M. 29th May 1892". Its centre is decorated with a cross flory. The initials are those of Richard Charles Mayne (1835-1892) who was educated at Eton and entered the navy in 1847. After serving in the Baltic and Black Seas and the Sea of Azof in 1854-5, he went out to New Zealand, where he was wounded in 1863, and commanded the survey expedition to the Straits of Magellan (1866-9). He retired with the rank of rear-admiral on 27th Nov. 1879, was made a C.B., and on 26th Nov. 1885 was gazetted a retired vice-admiral. After unsuccessfully contesting the parliamentary representation of the Pembroke and Haverfordwest district in the conservative interest in 1885, he was returned in 1886. He died suddenly after attending a Welsh national banquet at the Mansion House, London, on 29th May 1892. He was author of "Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver Island" 1862, and of "Sailing Directions for Magellan Straits and Channels leading to the Gulf of Penas" 1871. (Times, 30th May 1892).—A Flagon, 10¼ in. in height, of plated metal.

Morvil (S. John the Baptist).—This parish retains its Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover, the former measuring 6¼ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3¼ in.; depth, 3⅛ in.; diam.

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Plate V.

NEVERN.

CLARBESTON.

LLANSTINAN.

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of foot, 2⅞ in.; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts. There are two bands round the bowl, the upper of which, close to the lip, interlaces four times and encloses the usual woodbine foliation. Within the lower band is the following inscription "POCVLVM ECLESIE DE MORVILL". Between each word is a graceful spray of foliage ornamentation. The knop on the stem is decorated with intermittent lines. The usual band of ornamental moulding beneath the bowl and on the base is absent. The Paten cover is 1 3/16 in. in height; diam., 3⅜ in.; weight, 2 oz. 2 dwts. The piece is quite void of all embellishment but on its handle or foot is engraved the date "1574". There are no hall marks on the Chalice but on its cover appears the small black letter 'r' for 1574, the leopard's head crowned, the lion passant, and the maker's mark A H in a plain oblong stamp. A Chalice and Paten cover by the same maker are found in Lympley Stoke, Wiltshire, dated 1577.

MOUNTON[5] (S.).—A Chalice, Paten, and Credence Paten of plated metal.—A pewter Plate, 9¼ in. in diam., upon which the only legible marks are "LONDON" and "ROBERT ."

MOYLGROVE (S. MYNNO).[6]—An Elizabethan Chalice identical in shape and ornamentation with that at Amroth. The only mark is the maker's [illegible]. Height, 6⅜ in.; diam. of bowl,

[5] See note under Monkton.

[6] See "Amsang Reprints," vol. i, p. 324; "The old saint of Moylgrove was called Mynno (according to the *Vairdre Book* at Bronwydd) and a bit of land there was called 'Stanged Mynno.'" Browne Willis ascribes the church to St. David, Rice Rees gives no saint's name, whilst the ascription to St. Andrew appears in Lewis' *Top. Dic. of Wales* (1833). This last is followed by the Ordnance Survey, at least in the 6-inch map dated 1891. We may here take the opportunity of warning the reader against attaching too much credence to the Ordnance Survey maps in matters of this kind. The surveyors are not accompanied by archæological experts, with the result that the maps are full of errors as to Roman roads, spelling of place-names and ascription of churches.

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3¼ in.; depth of bowl, 3¼ in.; weight, 10 oz. The second band on the bowl encloses the following inscription "✠POCVLVM ✠ECLESIE ✠ DE ✠ BAYVYL AND MOYLGROF". In 1879 the parish of Bayvil was separated from Moylgrove and joined to that of Nevern. In course of repairing, this cup has been artificially weighted by means of a plug of wood and a copper plate which have been inserted into the foot and stem. The cover is missing.—A Chalice, Credence Paten and Flagon of electro-plate, each piece having the sacred monogram engraved within a rayed circle and inscribed "From Miss Phillipps To Moylgrove 1882".—The parish also possesses an old pewter Plate and a pair of small pewter Candlesticks. The plate is stamped with the name FRENCH with a fleur-de-lys beneath. A London pewterer, John French, flourished about the year 1687, but a harp and not a fleur-de-lys is given as his mark on *Touch-plate* ii, at Pewterer's Hall.

MYNACHLOGDDU (S. DOGFAEL).—A two-handled pewter Chalice, 8¼ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3¾ in.; depth, 4⅝ in. Underneath is engraved "97 James Dixon & Sons 906".—A Plate, 9¾ in. in diameter, bears the same maker's mark.—There is also another pewter Plate, 9⅝ in. in diam., on the rim of which is inscribed "Benj Derham Churchwarden 1720". It bears the following marks,—"John Shorey"; LONDON; in a shaped punch, a bird on a rose. Col. John Shorey was Upper Warden of the Pewterers' Company in 1720. Beneath is also engraved the name "Beckford". It is evident that this plate has been unlawfully alienated from the Gloucestershire parish of that name.[1]

NARBERTH (S. ANDREW).—The Elizabethan Chalice in use here is a handsome vessel, 6⅞ in. in height, and is not of the

[1] The custom of having the name of the parish engraved on Church Plate has much to commend it, for if lost or alienated it is certain to be heard of again sooner or later.

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usual type found in Pembrokeshire. The hall mark indicates the year 1574 with maker's mark W H as in O. E. P. at 1569 but with an annulet and not a pellet below. There is a cup by the same maker in Poulton, Gloucestershire. The bowl which has a flat bottom is square-shaped and its upper half is decorated with a single belt of interlaced strap-work enclosing the usual woodbine foliation. This belt intersects four times and a similar spray of foliage is carried above and below each intersection. There is a band of rich moulding beneath the bowl and also on the outer rim of the foot. The stem is divided by a large plain knop with fillets. Diam. of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. 10 dwts. The Paten cover has disappeared.—A Credence Paten bearing the Dublin hall mark of 1684 with maker's mark B for Thomas Bolton, Alderman of Dublin and Assay-Master in the year 1693. The weight "10-15-12" is rudely engraved beneath. The edges of both plate and foot are gadrooned. Diam., $8\frac{1}{8}$ in.; height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.; present weight, 9 oz. 15 dwts.—A second Chalice measuring $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height and bearing the hall mark of 1769 with maker's mark E V in a plain oblong stamp. This is an ornate vessel with fluted bowl resting on a stem which is divided by a pear-shaped knop ornamented with graceful foliage. The base is also decorated with mouldings. Diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, 4 in.; weight, 14 oz. 10 dwts.—The Flagon here is also an elaborate piece of plate of the 18th century and of quasi-classical shape with handle and lid. It is embellished with flowers and foliage and with fluted and beaded mouldings. Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of base, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 31 oz. The hall mark indicates the year 1768, the maker's mark being F B N D in plain square with corners clipped for Francois Butty and Nich. Dumee.—Another Credence Paten, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. high, and a Plate, 8 in. in diam., both of plated metal and decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays.

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NASH (S.)[8] with UPTON.—A modern Chalice of parcel gilt bearing the hall mark of 1843 with maker's mark J E; height, 6½ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¼ in.; depth, 3⅝ in.; weight, 7 oz. 11 dwts; inscription "Presented to the Parish of Nash by R. D. J. Evans Esqr 1844". The bowl is ornamented with I.H.S. and cross within rays.—Two Plates, each measuring 8⅝ in. in diam. and of plated metal, with the sacred monogram within rays engraved in the centre of both.

UPTON (S. GILES).[8]—None, nor is anything known as to what became of the old plate.

NEVERN (S. BRYNACH).[9]—This most interesting and beautiful Church, situated in what is now the largest parish in the county, possesses a large Chalice with its Paten cover, both pieces bearing the hall marks of 1696 with maker's mark R T attended by two stars and seven pellets probably for R. Timbrell. A frosted cup with baluster stem, now in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company supplied the author of "Old English Plate" with this maker's mark at 1691.

[8] The saints of these two Churches are unknown to Browne Willis, Rice Rees, and Lewis' *Top. Dic. of Wales* (1833). St. Giles of Upton however is incidentally mentioned in Owen's *Old Pem. Families* (p. 48) from a document of the early 15th century. I can find no authority for the ascription of Nash to St. Mary.

[9] Brynach was connected with the Family of Brychan, but what the exact relationship was is difficult to say. His *Vita* is ominously vague. Mr. Anscombe in his *Indexes to Old-Welsh Genealogies* identifies him with the "Eurbre gwydel o iwe[r]don" of *Jesus College MS.* 20, i.e. Gur Bre[nach] for Brynach, in which case he was Brychan's grandfather or great-grandfather. See *Archiv f. celt. Lexikographie*, I, 524, II, 185. He seems to have been an important personage amongst those 'Scotti' whom Cunedda and his Sons overcame in N.W. Wales and the districts of Kidwelly and Gower in S. Wales during the 5th century. His name is connected by legend with the Snowdon mountains, sometimes under such forms as Eurnach, Urnach, Gwrnach, Awarnach (Rhys' *Celtic Folklore*, 507, 565) and with several churches in N. Pembrokeshire, and at least one each in Breconshire and Glamorganshire. Perhaps also he is the Diwrnach Wyddel whose magic cauldron is still to be seen in Dyfed either in Moylgrove or Flimston Bay (*Archæol. Camb.*, 1904, p. 33, and *Ancient*, Vol. I, 323). In any case it is clear that the family to which Brynach and

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The bowl of the Nevern chalice (*Plate v*) is straight-sided with slight lip, and measures 5 in. in diam. and 4⅛ in. in depth. The stem which stands on a plain moulded base carries a slight knop below the middle. Height, 8⅝ in.; weight, 16 oz. 15 dwts. On the bowl is inscribed "Donum Annae Colbett viduae de parochia Henthis in usum perpetum Eclesiae parochialis de Nevern in sacris: 1696". The stem has been strengthened by means of a wooden plug. The Paten cover measures 7⅛ in. in diameter, weighs 7 oz. 15 dwts, and is 1¼ in. in height. The inscription is like that on the chalice but the word "perpetum" is here "perpetuum".—Two Credence Patens identical in shape bearing the hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1719 with maker's mark W I beneath two stars and above fleur-de-lys. It is the mark of David Willaume in

Brychan belonged was once powerful in Wales, and that their sway extended, at least in districts, from the River Wye to St. David's Head. In a letter dated Puncheston, Sept. 18th 1722, William Gambold writes as follows,— "S. Byrnach which I formerly spoke of (not Brynach) is, as they say here, the Welsh of Bernard; and is a very ancient Saint, if there be anything of Truth in any part of a story, which I have heard delivered of Him, by Tradition, above 30 years ago in the parish of *Nevern* in this County; which Tradition is by this time, I judge, dwindled to nothing. This S. Byrnach (or Bernard) who is the patron of that parish, and his Feast held on the 7th of April, was the Minister of that parish, and a great Cronie of S. David (the 2d or 3d Archbishop of S. Davids). Now S. David, whenever He went from S. Davids in this county, to Llandewi brevi (a collegiate church, or, as some say, an ancient Cathedral) in Cardiganshire, He always called at Nevern, and generally lodged a night with his friend S. Byrnach. But, one time, coming that way Byrnach discovered on David's shoulder a prodigious large stone (draught enough for 6 yoke of oxen) carried all over with endless knots, and on one side (among or underneath the knots) 5 or 6 characters now unintelligible, which Stone David told his friend he designed for Llandewi brevi, as a Memorial of him: but was prevailed upon by Byrnach to give it him, and Byrnach fixed it on end on the south side of Nevern church (in the church-yard) within a few yards of the church wall. A description of this stone, you'l find in Mr. Edw: Lloyds Additions to *Camboden's Britannia* in English. All that can, with any probability, be gathered out of this romantick Tradition, is, that Byrnach may be as ancient a Welsh Saint as David himself". The probabilities are that Brynach is a century or more older than St. David who was born in Annus XIV, which in the Bedan era of the Saxon Advent is A. D. 462.

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the Pell Mell and is given in O. E. P. at 1706. Height, 2¾ in.; diam., 9 in. Weight, 28 oz. 7 dwts and 29 oz. 5 dwts respectively. Both patens are inscribed "The Gift of Mrs. Martha Griffith daughter of Mr. Edward Griffith of Glaster To the Parish of Nevern in 1733". In the centre of each is engraved a shield of arms with mantling and crest. They appear to be the arms of COPE—*Argent on a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed vert as many fleurs de lis or*, but the crest is a variation, viz. ? *a griffin's head erased.* It is generally *out of a fleur de lis or a dragon's head gules.* Mr. Egerton Allen writes "After the best search I am able to make I have failed to identify the family of Griffith of Glaster and I know nothing of the Arms.—Chalice No. 2, is a bell-shaped cup bearing the hall mark of 1784 with maker's mark T. C in a plain oblong stamp; height, 8½ in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4¾ in.; weight, 12 oz. 15 dwts. The small knop which divides the stem is decorated with beaded moulding as also is the foot. On the bowl is the following inscription "Donum Easter Bowen, de Llwyngwair, in usum perpetuum Ecclesiae parochialis de Nevern, in sacris 1784".

NEW MOTE (S. NICHOLAS).—An Elizabethan Chalice which varies in some details from the usual Pembrokeshire examples. It bears no hall marks and the Paten cover has unfortunately disappeared. Height, 8⅞ in.; diam. of bowl, 3½ in.; depth (increased in repairing rim, about ⅛ in.), 4½ in. The bowl is decorated with two belts, the upper of which is close to the mouth, enclosing the usual woodbine foliation but not intersecting. Within the lower is inscribed "POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * NOWMOTE". On the knop dividing the stem there are no hyphen marks. Beneath the bowl and also on the base is a band of vertical line ornamentation, and on the rim of the foot a band of egg and tongue moulding. This handsome Chalice has been badly used and as badly repaired; weight, 9 oz. 5 dwts.—A Paten, 6 in. in diam., weighing 8 oz.

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5 dwts, and resting on a foot 1⅞ in. high; it carries the hall mark of 1737 with maker's mark R B for Richard Bayley. It is decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays. It was given by the present Lady Scourfield in 1899 by whom it was purchased from a dealer at Felixstowe. It is said to have originally belonged to some church near London.—Two Salvers with shaped edges, each resting on three feet. The larger one measures 8¼ in. in diam., 1¼ in. high, and weighs 14 oz. 5 dwts; hall mark 1758; maker's mark D B in a plain oblong stamp. Beneath is roughly scratched "New Moat 1751". The smaller one bears the hall mark of 1749 with maker's mark H M in a shaped stamp for Hugh Mills; diam., 6¾ in.; height, 1⅛ in.; weight, 10 oz.—A Decanter-stand of Sheffield plate, 5¾ in. in diameter and 1⅝ in. high, serves the purpose of an Alms-dish. The donor of these three last mentioned pieces was Henry Scourfield, Esq., who was married in 1771 to the then Bishop of Bangor's daughter. The family is now represented by his great-grandson Sir Owen Henry Philipps Scourfield, 2nd Baronet, of Williamston, Neyland and The Mote, Haverfordwest.

Newport (S. Mary).[1]—An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover; height, 7⅜ in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅝ in.; depth, 3¾ in.; weight, 9 oz. 1 dwt (see Amroth). Within the second belt on the bowl is the following inscription "POCVLVM ✠ ECLESIE ✠ DE ✠ NEWPORTHE". Here the knop which divides the stem is quite plain. The button of the cover bears the inscription "1574"; diam., 4 in.; height, 1⅜ in.; weight, 2 oz. 2 dwts.—Another Chalice and Paten cover bear the hall marks of 1826 with maker's mark TB in a plain oblong stamp. These pieces are copies of the Elizabethan ones but without

[1] A Norman dedication which was perhaps substituted for an older St. Curig. The great annual fair is still held on old St. Curig's Day, called "Ffair Gurig," and in late medieval times there was a chapel called after Curig and another after Dewi *peregrinationis causa* (Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, vol. ii).

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ornamentation of any kind. The cup is inscribed "Newport A gift from the Communicants to the Parish 1826". Height, 7⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¾ in.; weight, 9 oz. 5 dwts. The cover measures 3⅞ in. in diameter; height, 1⅜ in.; weight, 2 oz. 11 dwts.—An ewer-shaped Flagon, bearing the hall mark of 1880 with maker's mark $\frac{HE}{W}$ in a tri-lobed shield; height, 14 in.; weight, 31 oz.; inscription "To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Sarah Bowen who entered into rest 17th Sep. 1874".—A large pewter Plate, 13⅜ in. in diameter.—There are besides, two Patens of electro-plate, and a very large plated Cup with two handles. The latter is ornamented with chased foliage and scrolls with no marks, and appears to be a modern non-ecclesiastical vessel of very little value.

Newton North (S.).[2]—This Church together with Minwear was annexed to Slebech in 1844 and is now a ruin. Nothing is known of the plate.

Neyland (S. Clement, modern).—A Mission Church in the parish of Llanstadwell.—A Chalice and Paten, hall-marked 1899 and 1898 respectively. The maker's mark on both pieces is $\frac{SB}{FW}$ in four-lobed shield. The cup is of medieval pattern, 6⅛ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3¾ in.; depth, 2 in.; weight, 11 oz. 7 dwts; inscription "Easter + 1900 L.H.R.". Within the six-lobed depression of the paten is the sacred monogram; inscription "St. Clement's Church Neyland Easter + 1900"; diam. 5⅛ in.; weight, 4 oz.; beneath is engraved "Presented, with Chalice, by the Wife and Children of Lacy Henry Rumsey, M.A., Oxon: Vicar of Llanstadwell, since 1873".

Nolton (S. Madoc or Aidan).—A small Chalice similar in shape and character to that at Mathry and Llanrheithan. The

[2] "The Welsh name of Newton seems to have been *Llys Prawst*, 'Prawst's Palace' (or 'Court')." Prawst, not very rare as a feminine name, was that of one of Brychan's wives (Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, vol. ii).

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ST. MARY'S, PEMBROKE.

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hall mark indicates the year 1675 with maker's mark IS linked as at Llanrheithan. There is a chalice by the same maker at Rendcombe, Gloucestershire, dated 1675. The bowl of the Nolton cup is more V-shaped than the other two Pembrokeshire examples, but the same cable moulding appears around the base. On the bowl too is the stippled inscription (here in capitals) "POCVLVM * ECLESIÆ * DE * NOWL TOWNE * 1677". Height, $5\frac{6}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam. of flat bottom, $1\frac{5}{16}$ in.; diam. of foot, $2\frac{1}{16}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 14 dwts.—Here again is another instance of the Paten cover of an Elizabethan Chalice remaining whilst the original cup has disappeared. The cover bears the mark so frequently found on Pembrokeshire vessels between 1574 and 1587. On the foot or handle is inscribed "1575". Diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 1 oz. 15 dwts.—There is also a pewter Plate, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diam., and bearing the marks of ALLEN BRIGHT (London). Roughly scratched beneath appear the initials $\frac{\text{B P}}{\text{P O}}$ $_{17\text{--}}$ (the last two figures being obliterated).

Pembroke (S. Mary).—This parish is to be congratulated upon possessing the earliest example of a tankard-shaped Flagon in Pembrokeshire *(Plate viii)*. The date mark gives the year 1639; the maker's mark is R S with a heart below as in O. E. P. at 1619. The same mark appears on a pair of chalices at Charterhouse, London, dated 1630; and also on a chalice and paten at S. Margaret's, Loys Wedon, Northamptonshire, dated 1640. The Pembrokeshire example carries a thumbpiece pierced with a heart, is straight-sided, narrowing slightly towards the mouth with lid much resembling a beef-eater's hat. It was probably not originally intended for Church purposes. It carries a whistle handle and on the drum is the following inscription "The Gift of John Courcy Alderman of the towne of Pembrock to the Church of St. Mary's Pembrock". It appears to have been given to the church about 1700; the

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sacred monogram, cross and nails with which it is decorated would probably be engraved at the same time as the inscription. Height, $9\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, 6 in.; diam. of mouth, 4 in.; weight, 36 oz. 15 dwts.—Around the bowl of the Chalice which is in present use at S. Mary's, Pembroke, is the following inscription:—"The Guift of Captayne John Poyer Gouernor of the towne and castle of Pembroke to the parish church of St Marye in Pembroke Anno dmi 1645". Though not of early date, the cup is of considerable interest as having been the gift of "the fighting Mayor of Pembroke". Three years after the donation "John Poyer revolted from the Parliament and set up the standard of the King at Pembroke Castle; he was joined by Rice Powell, a soldier of fortune and another old Parliamentary hand, and by Laugharne; Poyer and his allies marched on Glamorgan, were defeated with great loss by Horton at St. Fagan's (where Laugharne was wounded), and fled home to Pembroke. They were there besieged by Cromwell in person, who took up his abode at Welston, and they surrendered to him on July 11th, 1648. Laugharne, Poyer and Powell were tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. They were, however, allowed to cast lots for life, a little child drew three pieces of paper, on two of them was written "Life given of God"; the third was blank and fell to Poyer, who was shot at Covent Garden". (*Old Pembroke Families*, p. 101, by Henry Owen). Captain Poyer's Chalice *(Plate ix.)* carries a straight-sided bowl curving slightly outward at the lip. The stem is divided by a plain knop with fillet above and below. The date letter indicates the year 1645 with maker's mark W G. This vessel supplied Mr. Cripps with this maker's mark in O. E. P. The cup was originally of silver gilt but the gilding is entirely worn off except in a few unexposed places. The stem and bowl have been strengthened by means of a rivet. The dimension are as follows:—height, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; depth, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{11}{16}$ in.; weight, 11 oz. 9 dwts.—A Paten on a foot, bearing the hall mark of the

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Britannia standard for 1707, the maker's mark being R O with an anchor between for Philip Rolles; diam., $9\frac{3}{8}$ in.; height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 17 oz. 8 dwts; inscription "Renewed 1707 Iohn Meyricke, Esq^{r} & Iohn Courcy Alderman, Church Wardens".—A Credence Paten carrying the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1701 with maker's mark A Ne for Anthony Nelme as in O.E.P. at 1700; diam. of top, $9\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, 3 in.; weight, 16 oz. 5 dwts; inscription "Ex dono Johannis Meyrick armigeri et Johannis Courcy generosi guardian parochialis Ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae apud Pembrochiam anno Domini 1701".

PEMBROKE (S. MICHAEL).—A Chalice, Flagon and two Credence Patens, all bearing the hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1717 with maker's mark Wa. The bowl of the Chalice is bell-shaped and rests on a thick and plain round stem which is divided by the rudiments of a knop formed of a narrow moulding with a little fillet above and below. The foot slopes down from the stem in a succession of small round mouldings. On the bowl is inscribed "This Cup was Made out of too Cups the Larger one Given by Cap^{t} John Poyer Governour Of the Towne and Castle of Pembrook to the parish of S^{t} Michaels in Pembrook in 1645 And the Lesser by the parishioners of the said parish and Renewed by D^{r} John Powell And Mr John Furlong Church Wardens for the said parish for the year 1718". Height, $7\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 12 oz. 8 dwts. The Flagon is a large fine specimen of the period, measuring $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, of the usual tankard shape with spreading base. The cover is dome-shaped and is surmounted by a small knob. It has a scroll thumb-piece and a whistle handle. The drum is straight-sided sloping in towards the top. Inscription "The Gift of John Powell D^{r} of Physick one of the Church Wardens To the Parish Church of S^{t} Michaells in Pembrook 1718". Diam. of mouth, 4 in., of base, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.;

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weight, 58 oz. 6 dwts. Credence Paten No. 1 carries the same inscription as the flagon and is repeated; diam. of top, 8⅞ in.; diam. of foot, 3⅜ in.; height, 2¼ in.; weight, 20 oz. 10 dwts. Credence Paten No. 2 is 2 1/16 in. in height; diam. of top, 8¾ in.; diam. of foot, 3½ in.; weight, 15 oz. 17 dwts. The following inscription appears round the rim and underneath "The Gift of Jane Eastance to the Church of S[t] Michael's in Pembrook 1718".—There is also a Paten, 9 in. in diameter, of plated metal.

PEMBROKE DOCK (S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, modern).—A modern Chalice of parcel gilt and medieval design, bearing the hall mark of 1896, the maker's mark being W K in a two-lobed shield; height, 8⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 4 5/16 in.; depth, 2 1/16 in.; diam. of foot, 5⅛ in.; weight, 14 oz. The base is decorated with the sacred monogram whilst underneath the foot is the following inscription "Presented to St John's Church Pembroke Dock in commemoration Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee by Silas T. Phillips B.D.Vicar and Annie his wife 1897".—A Paten, 6½ in. in diam., and weighing 5 oz. 5 dwts. The hall mark date is 1898 and the maker's mark is again W K in a two-lobed shield. It is inscribed "+ Presented to the Parish Church of S. John the Evangelist, Pembroke Dock by Maria Riley, Mary and Frances Maria Nelson Packe, June 1898". The rim is ornamented with I. H. S. Both these pieces were supplied by Keith & Co. of London.—A silver mounted glass Cruet, carrying the Birmingham hall mark of 1898 with maker's mark T. T. & Co. The lid is surmounted by a cross, and underneath is engraved "Parish Church of St. John the Evangelist Pembroke Dock. A Thank Offering Xmas 1900".—A Paten, 6 in. in diameter, of plated metal.—There is also a service of pewter consisting of a bell-shaped Chalice, 8¼ in. in height, with no marks; diam. of bowl, 3 1/16 in.; depth, 4⅜ in.—A tankard-shaped Flagon, 15¾ in. in height, with R shaped handle, pierced thumb-piece and spout with strainer;

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diam. of mouth, 4⅛ in., of base 6½ in.; weight (scratched beneath), 5 lbs. 1½ oz.—A Plate, 9⅝ in. in diam., marked COMPTON LONDON. The pewter vessels were in use from 1848 to 1878 when electro-plated vessels were presented. These are now at St. Patrick's Chapel.

S. PATRICK'S CHAPEL (modern).—A Chalice, Paten and Flagon of electro-plate.

S. TEILO (modern).—A Chalice of parcel gilt identical in form and ornamentation with that at the parish church, the diam. of the bowl being in this instance 4 7/16 in.; weight, 14 oz. 10 dwts; in all other respects the dimensions correspond with the chalice at the mother church; hall mark 1903; maker's mark W K in two-lobed shield; inscription "Presented to S. Teilo's Church Pembroke Dock 1903 by Geoffrey G Stamper to the Glory of God and in memory of his Father the Rev. J. G. H. Stamper and of his Uncle J. F. Stamper M.D.".—A Paten also of parcel gilt, bearing the same hall marks; diameter, 6½ in.; weight, 5 oz. 7 dwts; inscription "S. Teilo's Pembroke Dock 1903 G. G. S". The centre is ornamented with the sacred monogram.—A silver mounted glass Cruet; hall mark for 1900 with maker's mark W K as above.—A pewter Plate, 9⅝ in. in diam., bearing the mark of COMPTON LONDON.

PENALLY (S. TEILO).[1]—The Penally Elizabethan Chalice has been 'restored' and thereby ruined. The bowl has been made about 1¼ in. deeper, the additional metal required for this purpose having been inserted at the base and so badly done that it completely spoils a vessel which was originally a graceful and fine piece of workmanship. Present height, 7¾ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¼ in.; present depth, 4⅛ in.; diam. of foot, 3⅛ in.; present weight, 7 oz. 15 dwts. The lower band on the bowl encloses the following inscription "✠ POCVLVM

[1] In this Church the ancestors of St. Teilo were buried and here also he possessed "hereditarium jus" (*Bk. of Llan Dav*, 116.)

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* ECLESIE * DE * ". The ornamentation corresponds with that on the Amroth cup but the band of vertical line moulding where the stem joins the bowl has been spoilt whilst the foot is almost broken off. Its Paten cover is 3¾ in. in diam., 1¼ in. high, and weighs 2 oz. 2 dwts. Both pieces carry the maker's mark only, viz. [illegible].—A tankard-shaped Flagon with domical lid (no spout), whistle handle and wire-work thumb-piece. The hall mark indicates the year 1754, the maker's mark being F W for Fuller White. Height, 7½ in.; diam. of mouth, 4 in., of base, 4⅜ in.; weight, 25 oz. 15 dwts. On the handle is engraved $\frac{C}{L+S}$ and underneath "Presented to Penally Church by Martha Cook December 11th 1850".—A small Salver with moulded border, resting on three feet. The hall marks are for the year 1775 with maker's mark I·C within an oblong (corners clipped), probably for John Carter. Diam., 6¼ in.; height, 1 in.; weight, 7 oz. 10 dwts. In its centre are the letters MC in monogram. Inscription "Presented to Penally Church by Martha Cook December 11th 1850" (see Tenby).

Penrieth (S. Cristiolus).—An Elizabethan Chalice and its Paten cover differing in some details from the Amroth type. There are no hall marks but the date "1574" is engraved on the foot of the paten cover within a band of decorated strap-work. The chalice measures 6¾ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3¼ in.; depth, 3¾ in.; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts. The upper band on the bowl is of interlaced strap-work and encloses the conventional foliation, a spray appearing above and below each of the four points of intersection. Within the lower band is inscribed "POCVLVM ECLESIE DE PENRETH" with leaf ornament between each word. There are no reed mouldings. The knop which has a fillet above and below divides the stem equally. The Paten cover is 3⅛ in. in diam., 1⅛ in. high, and weighs 1 oz. 15 dwts.—There is also a pewter Plate 8⅜ in. in diameter, with four marks on the rim, viz. T C;

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a fleur-de-lys; a (?) griffin rampant; [?]. Beneath is another stamp, the name THOMAS and a rose & crown being alone legible.

PONTVAEN (S. BRYNACH).—A tulip-shaped Chalice with its Paten cover, both pieces bearing the hall marks of 1759 with maker's mark *R G* for Richard Gosling. The cup is $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. in height; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 5 dwts. On the bowl is engraved in script "Poculum Ecclesiae De Pontuayn". The stem is divided by the rudiments of a knop. The Paten cover is $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diam.; height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 7 dwts.—A small Credence Paten is of earlier date and bears the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1710 with the maker's mark I S for Thomas Issod; diam., 6 in.; height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. It bears the following inscription "Donum J L in usum Ecclesiae Pontvane Anno Dom: 1710". The donor James Laugharne was the grandson of Francis Laugharne of St. Bride's who married Lettice daughter and co-heiress of James Vaughan of Pontvaen.—There are also two glass Cruets.

PRENDERGAST (S. DAVID).—The following entries appear in one of the Parish Registers which shew how the Prendergast Elizabethan Chalice got transferred to the parish of Lambston together with the details relating to the purchase of a new Chalice and Paten at the commencement of the reign of George I—

July 2, 1715.
Due from Sir John Phillips for Challis & Patton

16 oz. 19 dwts.	5 :	1 : 9
for engraving 2 'Glories'		5 : 0
for Red Leather Caise ...		5 : 9
for Burnishing		9
	5 :	12 : 6

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July 11, 1715.

Received the Sum of Five Pounds Twellve Shillings and Sixpence in full of their bill for Sir Richard Hoare[1] and self

Henry Hoare

The Honoured Lady Philipps paid of this note ...	3 :	5 :	0
John Pember paid of it	2 :	7 :	6
	5 :	12 :	6

Memorandum that the Hon. Lady Philips of Picton Castle was pleased to give ye sum of three pounds five shillings towards paying for the Chalice & Paton ye above mentioned and ye saide John Pember paid the remaining two pounds seven shillings and six pence for ye Chalice formerly belonging to the Church of Prendergast which Chalice John Pember gave to Lambston Church in ye yeare of our Lord 1715 in witness whereof we hereunto subscribe our names May 13 1717.

The new Chalice thus acquired is a bell-shaped vessel bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1715 with maker's mark F A surmounted by a crown for Wm flawdery as in O. E. P. at 1698; height, $7\frac{1}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 12 oz. The bowl is decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within a "glory". The mouth of the cup immediately above this ornamentation is slightly indented to form a lip which is an unusual feature. The stem is divided by the rudiments of a knop. Beneath the base is engraved the date "1715" and also "16 oz. 19 dwts", which last is the original weight of both cup and cover. The Paten cover bears the same hall marks and is $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diam.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high and weighs 4 oz. 15 dwts. The present weight of both pieces is 16 oz. 15 dwts, so that in 189 years they have lost 4 dwts. The knop or handle of the cover is ornamented with I. H. S., cross and nails within a "glory".—An ewer-shaped

[1] Lord Mayor of London in 1713. Henry Hoare was his son.

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LOVESTON.

PUNCHESTON.

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Flagon, 9 in. in height and weighing 13 oz. 10 dwts; hall mark 1868 and maker's mark $\frac{TC}{EC}$ in square stamp. It carries a spout, handle and thumb-piece. The bowl is prettily chased and rests upon a six-splayed base. The mouth and base are ornamented with beaded mouldings.—There is also a handsome brass Alms-dish, 12 in. in diam., and bearing round the rim the legend "TO DO GOOD AND TO DISTRIBUTE FORGET NOT". For particulars concerning the Elizabethan Chalice, see LAMBSTON.

PUNCHESTON (S. MARY).—The only piece of silver now belonging to this church is a bell-shaped Chalice (*Plate vi*); height, 9 in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 15 oz. 17 dwts. It bears the hall mark of 1725 with maker's mark R B for Richard Bayley. The bowl is ornamented with a shield of arms with mantling—Quarterly, 1, *Party per fess argent and sable three trefoils slipped two and one counter-changed;* 2, *Azure a lion rampant within an orle of cinquefoils or;* 3, *Gules a chevron between three Bowen knots argent;* 4, *Argent three piles in point sable.* Crest: *A lion's head erased.* Concerning this coat Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen writes "I have no doubt that the Arms on the Puncheston Chalice are those of John Symons of Llanstinan, High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1713. In 1713 I think the name was spelled as above but the sons I believe spelled it Symmons in 1770. The arms in the first quarter are given by Symons; in the second and third are given quarterly by several families in North Pembrokeshire who descend from one Llewelyn ap Owen of Llystin who lived at the end of the 14th century. They are the arms given by Welsh heralds to Cyhylyn Fardd and Sir Trystun d'Elwys respectively. Cyhylyn F. is said to have married the daughter and heir of Sir Tr. d'E. and the quartered coat is given to their descendants of whom Llewelyn ap Owen was one. The arms in the fourth quarter are said to be given by one Wm Martel of Martel. A

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Symons married the daughter and heir of one Wm Prys (descended from Llewelyn ap Owen) and Prys was the son of a man who married the daughter and heir of Wm Martel. Prys therefore quartered Martel, and Symons quarters Prys and Martel".—There are two pewter Plates, each 8¾ in. in diam. and bearing the maker's mark, viz. a rose on a stem crowned, for ALLEN BRIGHT (London).

PWLLCROCHAN (S. MARY).—The bowl of the Elizabethan Chalice belonging to this parish has been renovated. From the upper band of vertical line moulding downwards, the cup is identical with the Amroth example. Round the base and round the lip of the bowl has been placed a band of silver. The upper band is decorated with crossed lines and between these bands and the central belt of strap-work which encloses the inscription appear semi-leaves of foliage pointing upwards and downwards. The inscription is as follows "POCVLVM ECCLESIÆ PAROCHIALIS DE PWLLCROCHAN". Height, 6½ in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅛ in.; depth, 3¼ in.; diam. of base, 3¼ in.; weight, 7 oz. 15 dwts. This cup still retains its Paten cover upon which appears the well-known Elizabethan silver-smith's mark, viz. ; diam., 3¾ in.; height, 1¼ in.; weight, 2 oz. 6 dwts.—A tankard-shaped Flagon bearing the hall mark of 1739 and maker's mark F S with crown above for Fras. Spilsbury as in O. E. P. at 1740. There is a moulding where the drum joins the spreading base. It carries a dome lid, whistle handle and thumb-piece. Inscription "The * Gift * of George * Meares of * Pennar * Esqr To * Poolcrochan * Parish * in * ye * year of * our * Lord * 1740". Height, 11 in.; diam. of base, 6⅝ in., of mouth, 4 1/16 in.; weight, 44 oz. 3 dwts. —A Plate, hall-marked 1738 with maker's mark F S in heart-shapen shield as in O. E. P. at 1738; diam., 9⅛ in.; weight, 17 oz. 2 dwts. The centre is decorated with a "glory" whilst round the rim the inscription on the Flagon is repeated. The donor George Meares married Elizabeth Lloyd of Plasbennion,

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Denbighshire. Upon a mural tablet in the church is recorded the loss of their five young children who all died within the space of nineteen months. Possibly the flagon and plate were presented in memory of these children.

REDBERTH[3] (S.).—"Rebuilt MDCCCXLI". The bowl of the Chalice is oviform and on it is inscribed "Redberth Church 1841"; hall mark for 1821 and maker's mark W S in a two-lobed stamp; the stem is trumpet-shaped and decorated with a band of gadroon moulding; height, 5½ in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅝ in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 6 oz. 2 dwts.—A Salver standing on claw feet and inscribed "Redberth Church 1841" with moulded rim, the hall mark of 1786 and maker's mark $\frac{I\,C}{T\,H}$ in a four-lobed shield; diam., 6 in.; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts. —There is also a small jug-shaped Flagon of plated metal inscribed "Redberth Church".

REYNOLDSTON (S.).[4]—A Chalice and Paten of medieval design bearing the hall marks of 1890 and 1891 respectively. Both pieces are inscribed "Presented by J. H. P. Easter 1903" and carry the maker's mark F B M. The cup is 6½ in. high; diam. of bowl, 3⅜ in.; weight, 8 oz. 2 dwts. The paten is 5¾ in. in diam., and weighs 3 oz. 15 dwts.—A pewter Chalice, 7⅞ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3⅜ in.; depth, 4 in.; weight, 22 oz. 10 dwts; there are no marks. On the beaker-shaped bowl which rests on a short baluster stem, which has once been broken, is roughly scratched "Mrs. Cole". This vessel much resembles the Clarbeston pewter Chalice which bears the date 1709.—There is besides a pewter Plate, 9¼ in. in diameter, with illegible marks.

[3] Formerly a hamlet in Carew, called by Browne Willis "*Rhydbert* Capella".

[4] Formerly a chapelry to Begelly. Browne Willis, Rees and Lewis are all silent as to the ascription.

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RHOSCROWTHER (S. Decumanus).[5]—A Chalice, bearing the hall mark of 1779 with maker's mark obliterated. The bowl is oviform in shape and inscribed "Rosecrothero Decr 21st 1779". The stem is plain with a bulging knop in the centre. Height, 8¼ in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4 in.; diam. of base, 3⅞ in.; weight, 9 oz. 13 dwts.—A Paten on foot carrying the Dublin hall mark for 1719, the maker's mark being T W with crown above probably for Thomas Walker; diam. 5¼ in.; height, 1⅛ in.; weight, 5 oz.; inscription "The Gift of Fredk G. L. Clark Esqre and Emma his wife to Rhôs Crowther Church, Christmas 1854".—A Flagon, having a cross on the lid, plain handle, and spout. The drum is decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails surrounded by rays. Beneath the base is inscribed "Rhôs Crowther 1854. George Henry Scott Rector". Hall mark for 1843; maker's mark I F in two-lobed shield; height, 10¼ in.; weight, 17 oz. 11 dwts. It was supplied by Wilkinson & Dobson of Piccadilly.—A Spoon, hall-marked 1816 and weighing 6 dwts, with no maker's mark, the handle being engraved with sacred monogram and cross.—An Alms-dish, 9 in. in diam., of plated metal.—A pewter Plate, 9 in. in diam., bearing the marks of $\frac{Y\ B}{\&\ S}$ for Yates Birch & Sons of London.—There is also a pewter Alms-dish, 8¾ in. in diam., stamped "LONDON".

RHOSMARKET (S. ISMAEL).—The only piece of silver here is a plain Chalice bearing the hall mark of 1825 with maker's mark W B in a two-lobed stamp; height, 7¼ in.; diam of bowl, 4⅛ in.; depth, 4⅜ in.; diam. of base, 3⅝ in.; weight, 9 oz. 19 dwts. The stem is divided by the rudiments of a knop having a small fillet above and below.—A Paten of plated metal, measuring 7¼ in. in diameter.

[5] Decumanus is the Latin form of the name which appears in *Peniarth MS.* 28 as Degemman. This document is the oldest MS extant of the Welsh Laws, being of the last quarter of the 12th century and written in Latin. "Eglwys Degemman" appears therein as one of the seven Bishop-houses "domus episcopales" in Dyfed.

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ROBESTON WATHEN (S.).[6]—An Elizabethan Chalice, with only the maker's mark, viz. . It has the same engraved bands of strap-work round the bowl and corresponds in every respect with the Amroth example. The lower band encloses the following inscription " + POCVLVM * ECLESYE * DE * ROBASTON * WATHAN * ". Height, 6⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 2⅝ in.; depth, 2¾ in.; diam. of foot, 2⅞ in.; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts. The Paten cover has disappeared.—A pewter Plate, 9⅛ in. in diameter, with illegible maker's marks and engraved with the date " 1744 " together with the initials "WRD" and "W.I."—A plated Flagon presented by Mrs. Blathwaite.

ROBESTON WEST (S.).—A Chalice with plain bowl resting on a trumpet-shaped stem. The hall marks are of the Britannia standard for 1697, the maker's mark being D I with a cherub's head winged above, and what may be a mullet between two pellets below, for Isaac Dighton. This maker's mark is found on a Chalice at St. Mary's Usk, at Neath, and also on a Monteith belonging to Lady Molesworth. Height, 6⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 3½ in.; depth, 3¾ in.; diam. of foot, 3⅛ in.; weight, 5 oz. 17 dwts. Inscription "The Gift of Martha Holland to the Parish of Robeston West 1698".—A modern Paten, hall marked 1900 and inscribed "The Gift of Thomas Erskine Holland K.C. to the Parish of Robeston West 1901"; diam., 5⅝ in.; weight, 3 oz. 18 dwts. Concerning the Holland family the present incumbent (Rev. T. G. Marshall) writes:—"Towards the end of the 16th century, Robert Holland, M.A., in 1581, of Jesus College, Cambridge, a younger son of the family which had been settled for several centuries previously at Conway (where they became the principal landowners, and where the Church abounds with their monuments), migrated to South Wales, and was

[6] Formerly a chapelry to Narberth.

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presented by the Picton Castle family to the Vicarage of Llanddowror, and by the Crown to the Rectory of Prendergast (1591). He married Jane, daughter of Robert Meyler, of Haverfordwest, and was the author of a poetical 'Holie Historie of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ' in English, as well as several prose works in Welsh. Resigning his former preferments, he was presented in 1607 to the Rectory of Walwyn's Castle, and in 1612 to that of Robeston West. Both of these Crown livings were held by him together until his death in 1622. His descendants held lands in Walwyn's Castle, and several neighbouring parishes, certainly as early as 1634, and for a hundred years afterwards. His son Nicholas was presented in 1618 to the Crown Vicarage of Marloes, and he had a son also named Nicholas, who practised as a lawyer in Haverfordwest, residing also at Walwyn's Castle. This latter, Nicholas Holland, married (1) Dorothy Laugharne of Orlandon; (2) Eliza Davies, widow of T. Couzens; (3) Martha, also a widow, whose family name has not been preserved; (4) Eleanor Mathias. It was Martha, the third wife of Nicholas Holland, who presented the Chalice to Robeston West. She died in 1704, and was buried at St. Mary's, Haverfordwest. Her husband died in 1718, and appears to have been buried in Walwyn's Castle Church, where his widow Eleanor directs her own interment to take place (1720)".—A pewter Plate, 8¾ in. in diam., bearing the marks R B; Robert B—; harp; griffin rampant; snake's head. —Another pewter Plate, 9½ in. in diam., carrying the stamp of S. Duncumb (London).

Roch (S. Mary).—A modern Chalice and Paten of medieval pattern, bearing the hall marks of 1866 with maker's mark $\frac{GR}{E\,B}$ in a four-lobed shield. The cup which is of parcel gilt measures 7$\frac{5}{16}$ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 4¼ in.; depth, 2⅞ in.; diam. of foot, 4¼ in.; weight, 10 oz. 12 dwts. The sacred monogram appears on one of the six splays of its base.

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Inscription "Roch Parish Church 1867. John Bagnall Evans M.A., Vicar. John Stokes, Thomas Wade, Churchwardens". The paten is 5¾ in. in diameter, and weighs 2 oz. 17 dwts, with I H S engraved in the centre of its six-lobed depression. Both these pieces were presented by the above mentioned incumbent.—A modern Flagon, 8 in. in height, and weighing 15 oz. 8 dwts; hall mark for 1885 and maker's mark E H. The lid is surmounted by a Latin cross and on the bowl is engraved the sacred monogram.—A Chalice of plated metal, 6½ in. in height, the diam. of its egg-shaped bowl being 3¼ in.; inscription "Roch Parish. R. Rees Esq and W^m Roberts Churchwardens 1831".—There is also a pewter Plate, 8⅞ in. in diam., upon which the marks are illegible.

RUDBAXTON (S. MICHAEL).[7]—The vessels which may have been used by Archbishop Laud when Rector of Rudbaxton have long since disappeared. The present service consists of two modern Chalices and a Paten of plated metal.—Besides two glass Cruets there is a pewter Plate, 8⅞ in. in diameter, marked "M P" the other marks being illegible.

ST. BRIDE'S (S. BRIDGET).—The only mark on the Chalice belonging to this Church is the maker's, viz. R W with mullet beneath within a heart-shaped shield. This mark is also found at Lechlade, Gloucestershire, on a chalice and paten dated 1641. The St. Bride's chalice is an inverted truncated cone with a flat base standing upon a round stem, the upper part of which carries a flange or collar; beneath the foot is inscribed "This Chalice and Paten made A. D. 1686[8] were

[7] According to Rice Rees, this parish once contained two chapels, viz. St. Catherine's and St. Leonard's (cf. Loveston). For the latter, Lewis reads St. Margaret's.

[8] These pieces are not by the same maker. The probable date of the Chalice is cir. 1640 (see Llandilo).

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restored A. D. 1892 for the use of St. Bride's Church in the Parish of S. Bride Pembrokeshire"; height, $6\frac{7}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of base, 4 in.; weight, 10 oz. 8 dwts. The Paten referred to is of parcel gilt and carries the maker's mark I S linked as in O. E. P. at 1675; diam., $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 5 dwts.—A Pyx of parcel gilt decorated with a lamb, flag and book. This piece which weighs 2 oz. 10 dwts was bought on the Continent and was given by the Dowager Lady Kensington. It carries the Augsburg mark and dates from the early 18th century. The maker's mark L. R is found on plate belonging to some of the Augsburg churches.—A silver-mounted glass Cruet, hall-marked 1884 with maker's mark C K in plain oblong. On the mounting which is of silver-gilt is inscribed "To the Glory of God and for the use of this Church of S. Bride Easter 1902".—Another glass Cruet with silver-mounted stopper is by the same maker and hall-marked 1901.—A pewter Alms-dish, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, bears the following marks—X crowned; R above W S; LONDON.

S. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL (S. DAVID; and S. ANDREW added later).[9]—Coffin Chalice No. 1 was found in the grave of Richard de Carew, Bishop (1256-1280). It is of extremely thin metal. The bowl, which is $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam. and $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. deep, has a very slight lip. It is supported by an octagonal stem which is divided by a plain knop $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter. At the junction between the base of the knop and the stem it has been broken. With this exception the cup is in very good preservation; height, $4\frac{15}{16}$ in.; diameter of the foot, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 5 dwts. Richard de Carew who succeeded his uncle Thomas Wallensis as Bishop of St. David's was consecrated in Rome, and was of the house of Carew of

[9] How out of place the addition of St. Andrew appears in the ascription of the old Celtic House of Dewi Sant! Cf. note to Steynton.

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ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

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Carew Castle.—Coffin Chalice No. 2 and Paten were discovered in the sepulchre of Thomas Beck, Bishop (1280-1293). The bowl and foot of this cup are badly damaged; height, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. The bowl has a slight lip and rests upon a round stem which is divided by a plain round knop. From the point where the stem joins the bowl to that where it meets the base is $1\frac{1}{16}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 2 oz. 12 dwts. The metal of this chalice is also extremely thin. As will be best seen from the illustration *(Plate i)*, only a fragment of the Paten remains. Its original diameter was $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.[1] In the centre is a double circle but the metal is too corroded to shew traces of any ornament which may have been engraved within. The metal of which these most interesting pieces are made is stated to be of latten in an article on English Medieval Chalices and Patens by Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. Fallow in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. xliii. Thomas Beck, before his election to the Bishopric of St. David's was Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and besides having been the keeper of the King's Wardrobe, had had also the custody of the Great Seal during the absence of Edward I from England in 1279. In the fourth year of his episcopate Archbishop Peckham held a metropolitan Visitation throughout the dioceses of Wales and we are told that Beck claimed exemption from his jurisdiction. This was the last assertion of the old claim to independence on the part of St. David's and the *Ecclesia Wallicana*. Bishop Beck extended the Cathedral foundation, and as regards the number of individuals composing the corporation brought it to its present condition (See *History and Antiquities of St. David's*, by Jones and Freeman).—The beautiful Elizabethan Chalice which the Cathedral still retains was probably procured during the episcopate of Bishop

[1] A reproduction of this Paten, in gold, has lately been presented to Fishguard Parish Church (see page 22).

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Richard Davies, celebrated for his share in the translation of the Scriptures into Welsh. The cup carries the maker's mark only, viz. and was originally of silver-gilt *(Plate vii)*. As is usual with this maker's chalices there are two bands of decorated strap-work round the bowl. The upper one intersecting three times is filled with conventional foliage, a spray being carried above and below each intersection. Within the lower band is the following inscription "✠POCVLVM * ECCLESIE * CATHEDRALIS * MENEVENSIS", the letters THE in the third word and NE in the last word being linked. The dimensions are as follows:—height, $9\frac{5}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 16 oz. 12 dwts. Immediately beneath the bowl is a fine band of vertical reed moulding with two similar bands on the foot. Between these two last mouldings appear five lines of hyphen marks. The filleted knop which divides the stem is also decorated with intermittent lines or hyphen marks. On the edge of the foot is a rich moulding of the egg and tongue pattern. There is no cover.—A Paten, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, and weighing 8 oz., being a small plate, the rim of which is decorated with a band of interlacing strap-work filled with conventional foliage, a spray being carried above and below each intersection. It carries no hall marks, but if not Elizabethan is probably early 17th century work.—A smaller Chalice after the Elizabethan type, quite plain, bearing the hall mark of 1618 with maker's mark T F linked as in O. E. P. at 1609. The stem is divided by a filleted knop. This maker's mark occurs on a cup and cover at Oswestry 1619, on a chalice at Llantwit-Major in Glam. 1620, and on a cup at Christ's College, Cambridge, 1629. Underneath the base is inscribed "H * A". The initials may be those of Chancellor Henry Aisgill.[2] Height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl,

[2] Henry Aisgill was instituted in 1605; he died in 1622 and was buried at Down Hatherley in Gloucestershire, of which parish he was vicar.

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3⅛ in.; depth, 3⅛ in.; weight, 7 oz. 17 dwts. There is no Cover. —The remaining pieces belong to the Restoration period and consist of :—an enormous tankard Flagon, 11¾ in. in height; 65 oz. 12 dwts in weight, bearing the black capital letter G for 1664 with maker's mark R S as in O. E. P. at 1651; underneath is inscribed "Eccles: Menev:"; it carries a nearly flat lid, whistle handle and pierced thumb-piece; diam. of mouth, 5$\frac{15}{16}$ in., of base, 7$\frac{13}{16}$ in.—A plain Alms-dish, 17¾ in. in diam.; 54 oz. 10 dwts in weight, bearing the hall mark of 1678 with maker's mark I A as in O. E. P. at 1674; the central depression measures 12 in. in diameter, whilst on the rim is inscribed "Ecclesia Cathedralis Menevensis".—A plain Credence Paten by the same maker and hall-marked 1678; diam., 7⅞ in.; height, 1⅝ in.; weight, 12 oz. 12 dwts; inscription "Ecclesia Cathedralis Menevensis" *(Plate vii)*.—A handsome silver Altar cross *(Plate ix)* made in 1895 by Barkentin & Krall, Regent Street, and designed by Mr. T. G. Jackson, R. A. On its centre appears the sacred monogram in relief and the three ends are delicately ornamented with boldly modelled and foliated trefoils partly pierced. The perpendicular beam with its elegantly curved surface rests on a square stem and base and is relieved by good mouldings and richly designed open work. Height, 2 ft. 2 in.; weight, *cir.* 60 oz. On the front part of the base is engraved "Eccles: Menev:" and the arms of the See of St. David's, viz. *Sable, on a cross or five cinquefoils pierced of the field.* This piece which is of parcel-gilt is inscribed "Ex legato Greville Johannis Chester An: Dom: 1892". The donor was the Rev. John Greville Chester formerly P.C. of S. Jude's, Moorfields, Sheffield. He left a legacy for the purpose of "providing an Altar Cross and for removing Domus juxta pontem".—A Pastoral Staff[8] of parcel-gilt, made by the same goldsmith in 1885 from the

[8] Presented to the late Bishop Basil Jones for the See by the Clergy of the Diocese.

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design of Mr. J. D. Sedding, Architect. Within the Crook which is closed appears a representation of the Saviour charging St. Peter. Surrounding the crook and set alternately are jewelled and projecting flower-cut crockets and acorns, and on its surface are larger jewels in ornamental settings. It rests on a crocketed and pinnacled Gothic tower with open work tracery, and within niches appear the figures of St. David and St. Andrew. This beautiful staff (which cost £230) is mounted on a wooden shaft and is made to unscrew into three pieces which fit into an oak box with steel mountings. The box is made from oak taken from the Cathedral roof during the restoration and was supplied for the purpose by the late Dean Allen.

ST. DOGMAEL'S (S. DOGFAEL, also S. THOMAS in post Norman Times).[4]—The Plate consists of an Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover similar to those at Amroth. Within the lower band on the bowl of the chalice appears the following rudely engraved inscription "✠ POVLVM * EGLESIE * DE * SANT * DOGMELS". Diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 5 dwts; height, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. The foot is badly damaged. The Paten cover is quite plain; diam., $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 1 oz. 17 dwts. The only mark is the maker's which appears on both pieces. A pewter Flagon, Chalice (broken) and Plate, bearing no marks.—A pair of Chalices, a tankard Flagon, Credence Paten, and Plate, all of plated metal.

ST. DOGWELL'S (S. DOGFAEL).—An Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover, both pieces being in excellent condition and bearing the single mark . The cup has the usual engraved belts of decorated strap-work round the bowl as in the Amroth example. The upper band intersects three times

[4] Cf. note to St. David's and Steynton.

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and encloses the conventional woodbine foliage. Within the lower band is inscribed "POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * S. DOWGWEL * 75". There is a band of vertical reed ornamentation where the stem joins the bowl and also on the base. The intermittent lines on the knop of the stem are almost effaced. Height, $6\frac{15}{16}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. The Paten cover is quite plain; diam., $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $1\frac{5}{16}$ in.; weight, 2 oz. 5 dwts.—There is also a plain Paten with foot, bearing the Dublin hall mark of 1709, the maker's mark being probably P T for Philip Tough who was Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin in 1711. This piece is inscribed "Saint Dogwells 1847". Diam., $5\frac{3}{8}$ in.; height, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 5 oz.—Chalice No. 2 bears the hall mark of 1780, the maker's mark being C W in plain oblong with corners clipped for C. Wright; height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. The rim of the base and also the stem is decorated with beaded moulding. Inscription "Saint Dogmells 1847".

ST. EDREN'S (S. EDREN or EDEYRN, i.e. ETERNUS).[5]—Here is one of a little group of three small Elizabethan Chalices in Pembrokeshire, the stems of which have no knops. The other two will be found at East Williamston and Johnston. The bowls are rather more square-shaped than that of the Amroth cup but none of the three are exactly alike in details of ornamentation. The St. Edren's Chalice bears the familiar maker's mark

[5] The "Tederens" on the Elizabethan chalice may of course be a bungle, but we think it well to refer the reader to note 2 on p. 51. With reference to this note, the Rev. John Griffith, Curate of Nantymoel, writes thus,—"*Land* for *Llan* is a very common medieval freak, cf. *Lanvodus* (1295) and *Landiwodu* (1314) for Llanfedw, Glam. There are several other instances in Glamorganshire. While not denying the force of *to* = *ty* in saints' names, *Land* is more likely a scribal freak in many cases. Query: Had not *Llan* originally a *d* = *Lland* = *Llann* = English *land* as in Hentland = Henllan?" Rice Rees in his *Essay* (p. 231) regards the *dy* as "being either epenthetic or borrowed from the Norman *de*". See Professor Rhys' illuminating note in *Celtic Folklore*, p. 163.

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. The bowl carries two bands of decorated strap-work precisely similar to those at Amroth, within the lower of which is engraved "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * SANT * TEDERENS * " followed by a spray of foliage. Beneath the bowl is a band of vertical reed ornamentation which is repeated at the junction between the stem and base. This lower band has unfortunately been completely hidden and spoilt in mending. Height, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of foot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 5 dwts. This is the only chalice of the three that retains its Paten cover, the handle or foot of which carries the date inscription "1578" with fleur-de-lys above and below; diam., $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 1 oz. 5 dwts.—There is also a pewter Bowl like that at Llanstinan.

St. Elvis (S. Ailbhe).—The Church is now in ruins, only two persons living in the parish. Nothing is known as to what became of the plate. There is a tradition which the present incumbent the Rev. E. T. Jones learnt from an old parishioner,[6] that the Chalice and Flagon belonging to St. Elvis were the most beautiful Eucharistic vessels in the Diocese of St. David's. They were of gold and studded with gems of great value.

St. Florence (S. Florence).—The vessels here are modern and consist of a Chalice, Paten, Flagon and Credence Paten. The bowl of the cup is egg-shaped and measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter and $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. in depth. The stem which carries the rudiments of a knop rests upon a circular base $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. Hall mark 1772; maker's mark probably L B for Louis Black as in O. E. P. at 1764; height, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 13 dwts; inscription "The Church Cup of St. Florence in the year 1772, Geo Lock, Henry Evans Church Wardens".—

[6] A Mr. Nash.

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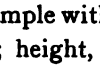
The Paten is hall-marked 1834 and the maker's mark is $\frac{J\ S}{A\ S}$ in plain upright oblong; diam., $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 14 dwts. It is ornamented with I. H. S., cross and nails within rays, and is inscribed "St Florence Church 1853".—The tankard-shaped Flagon by the same maker is hall-marked 1853, and is similarly inscribed and ornamented; height, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of mouth, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in., of base, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 18 oz. 10 dwts. It carries a spout, lid and handle.—The Credence Paten is inscribed "Eccl. de Sancto Florencio"; hall mark 1845; maker's mark W M in plain oblong. It is decorated with the sacred monogram and cross, beneath which is the date "Jan. 10. 1846". Diam., $7\frac{7}{8}$ in.; height, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. 18 dwts.

ST. ISHMAEL'S (S. ISMAEL).—An Elizabethan Chalice like the Amroth example without cover, bearing the maker's mark only, viz.  ; height, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. The lower band on the bowl encloses the following inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * S * ISMAEL". The mouth of the bowl has been damaged and its base very badly repaired.—A pewter Credence Paten carrying no marks; $10\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter; $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; diam. of foot, 5 in.—A pewter Flagon, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height; diam. of base, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.; with no marks.—An electro-plated Flagon of coffee-pot shape, 8 in. high.—A brass Alms-dish, $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter.

ST. ISSELL'S, SAUNDERSFOOT (S. USYLLT).[1]—An Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover of the Amroth type, with maker's mark only on both pieces, viz. . The inscription within the lower band of decorated strap-work on the bowl is badly spaced and appears thus "✠ POCVLVM *

[1] In *Peniarth MS.* 28 this Church is described as one of the seven *domus episcopales* in Dyfed, the name being given as Egluyss Hussilt (see Aneurin Owen's *Anc. Laws of Wales*, Vol. ii, 1790), St. Issel was the father of St. Teilo (see also Owen's *Pemb.*, 296, 307).

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E CLE SIE * DE * SANTESELS * 1575". The band of vertical line moulding beneath the bowl has been spoilt in mending. Height, 7⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅜ in.; depth, 3¾ in.; diam. of foot, 3½ in.; weight, 7 oz. 12 dwts. The Paten cover is quite plain; diam., 3½ in.; height, 1⅛ in.; weight, 1 oz. 16 dwts.—A Credence Paten, 8⅛ in. in diam., bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1714 with maker's mark F A for Wm. ffawdery; height, 1⅞ in.; weight, 16 oz. 1 dwt.; inscription "The Gift of Mr John Jones to the Church of St Issels A. D. 1712". The centre is decorated with I. H. S., cross and nails within rays.—Two Chalices of parcel gilt, of medieval pattern, and of identical shape and ornamentation; hall mark 1900; maker's mark $\frac{JK}{HC}$ in plain square; height, 8⅛ in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅝ in.; depth, 2⅞ in; weight, 13 oz. and 13 oz. 5 dwts respectively. One was presented by an anonymous donor whilst the other is inscribed "Presented to St Issell's Church by the Rev^{d} J. Jones (Vicar) and Mrs Jones in memory of a beloved Mother Nov. 1^{rst} 1900". The bowl of each is decorated with a cross and rests upon a hexagonal stem.—An ewer-shaped Flagon, hall-marked 1900 with maker's mark F D W in a tri-lobed shield; height, 11½ in.; weight, 19 oz. 5 dwts. On the bowl is the legend "GLORY BE TO GOD ON HIGH"; underneath is inscribed "Presented to S^{t} Issells By Mr and Mrs Kentish September 1900".—An uninteresting secular Cup with drum-shaped bowl resting on a baluster stem; hall mark 1887; height, 9½ in.; weight, 16 oz. 17 dwts; diam. of bowl, 4¾ in.; depth, 4⅛ in. On the base is inscribed "The Gift of the Mercers' Company to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria 1887", and again "Presented to the Church of St Issell by H. A. J. Totton A. D. 1900".

KILGETTY (S. MARY, modern).—A Chapel of Ease to St. Issell's.—A Chalice and Flagon of electro-plate given by Mrs. Kay of Rhydlangoed.

ST. LAWRENCE (S. LAWRENCE [LLAWDDOG?]).—The present

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HAYSCASTLE.

St. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

St. MARY'S, PEMBROKE.

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Chalice is a tall cup, $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. in height, resting on a baluster stem, and bearing the hall mark of 1751 with maker's mark I C as in O. E. P. at 1737. On the bowl is inscribed "The Gift of Mrs M : F : 1752". The donor may have been the wife of William Ford of Stone Hall in the parish of St. Lawrence who was sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1764. Diam. of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 11 oz. 18 dwts.—A modern Paten, hall-marked 1877 with maker's mark $\frac{T C}{E C}$ in plain square for Cox & Sons of London; weight, 3 oz. 10 dwts. Beneath is inscribed "The Gift of Rev^{d} Edward Peacock. Church Restored 1877". The donor who restored the church of St. Lawrence was the grandson of William Lort Mansel, a well-known wit and writer of epigrams, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards Bishop of Bristol. His father was William Wogan Mansel of Pembroke and his grandfather Thomas Mansel of Penrice Castle, Glamorganshire. He was educated at Haverfordwest Grammar School. After resigning the living of Road Hill, Wilts, in 1873, the Rev. Edward Peacock bought and resided at Stone Hall in the parish of St. Lawrence. He found the Church in a most dilapidated condition and set to work to collect money for its restoration which so aroused the antagonism and animosity of the then rector, the Rev William Meyler, that the work was not commenced until his death which took place about 1875. Stone Hall which once belonged to the Wogans was sold by Mr. Peacock in 1880 to the Rev. Murray Walters. Mr. Peacock died at Nunney, Frome, in January 1904, aged 82 years.—A pewter Bowl (see Llanstinan), 8 in. in diam.; 2 in. in height, with these marks :—a harp; "ROBERT BUSH". It is probably the work of an Irish pewterer.—Two pewter Plates, measuring $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. and $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter respectively. With the exception of the name "JOSEPH" the marks on both pieces are obliterated.

ST. NICHOLAS (S. NICHOLAS).—The present vessels consist of

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a Chalice and Paten, of medieval shape, carrying the hall marks of 1879 and 1877 respectively. Both pieces bear the maker's mark S S in plain oblong, and are inscribed "S. Nicholas Parish Church 1879". The Chalice measures 6 in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3¾ in.; weight, 8 oz. 12 dwts. The paten is 5 in. in diam. and weighs 3 oz.—There is also a pewter Bowl measuring 7⅞ in. in diameter and 2 in. high, bearing the mark "LONDON" and another mark which is apparently the touch of the crowned rose (see Llanstinan).

ST. PETROX (S. PEDROG)[8].—A Chalice with Paten cover, Flagon, and Credence Paten, all bearing the hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1715 with maker's mark Fr above pellet in a plain heraldic shield for James Fraillon. The cup is a plain bell-shaped vessel measuring 7½ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 4⅜ in.; depth, 4⅛ in.; diam. of foot, 3¾ in.; weight, 14 oz. 14 dwts. The stem carries a small central knop consisting of fillet mouldings. Around the bowl is inscribed "Calix Ecclesiae Divi Petrocis in Agro Pembroch: 1715: J. Campbell". The Paten cover is 5⅛ in. in diam., 1¼ in. high, and weighs 5 oz. 11 dwts, being inscribed like the flagon "Ecclesiae Divi Petrocis in Agro Pembroch: 1715: J. Campbell". The Flagon is identical in shape and ornamentation with that belonging to Stackpole Elidor; height, 9 in.; diam. of mouth, 3⅞ in., of base, 5¾ in.; weight, 37 oz. 10 dwts; the knob on the lid has been broken off. The Credence Paten is 1¾ in. in height; diam. of top, 7¼ in., of foot, 2 7/16 in.; weight, 12 oz. 14 dwts. Underneath is inscribed "Patena Sacra Ecclesiæ Divi Petrocis in Agro Pembroch: 1715; J. Campbell". (See Stackpole Elidor).

[8] Pedrog was the son of King Glywys and uncle of St. Cadoc. St. Pedrog despising his share of his patrimony went to Cornwall to the district called Botmenei (i. e. Bodmin) where he built a very large monasterium (see *Vita S. Cadoci* in *Cambro-Brit. SS.* 23), "He was the founder of the churches of Llanbedrog, Carnarvonshire, St. Petrox, Pembrokeshire, and of several others in Cornwall and Devon" (Rees' *Welsh Saints*, 266).

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ST. TWINELLS (S. GWYNNOG)[9].—A Chalice and Paten cover of the Restoration period without hall marks. The bowl of the cup is somewhat square-shaped and is decorated with an interlaced belt of over-lapping laurel leaves. Height, 7⅞ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¾ in.; depth, 3⅝ in.; diam. of base, 3½ in.; weight, 8 oz. 19 dwts; inscription "S. Twinels; Joseph Loyde John Row; Church wardens: 1662". The stem is divided by a plain and rude knop. The Paten cover is 4 in. in diameter, 1⅝ in. in height, and weighs 3 oz. 10 dwts.—A modern Flagon and Paten, bearing the hall marks of 1856 with maker's mark *R G* in script under a royal crown. The flagon is 9½ in. in height; diam. of mouth, 3⅛ in., of base, 4⅛ in.; weight, 29 oz. 10 dwts. The bowl is decorated with I H S within rays and inscription beneath the base "Given by John Frederick, Earl Cawdor to St. Twinnel's Church 1856". The paten is similarly inscribed and decorated; diam., 7 in.; weight, 8 oz. 3 dwts. Both these pieces were supplied by Garrards, Panton St., London. John Frederick was the first Earl Cawdor and great grandson of John Campbell, the donor of the Stackpole Elidor, Bosherston, and St. Petrox plate in 1715. His father was a D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and is best remembered in Pembrokeshire as the Commandant who compelled the surrender of the French upon the occasion of their hostile descent near Fishguard in 1797.

SLEBECH (S. JOHN BAPTIST).—Once a rich possession of the Knights Hospitallers. In the reign of Henry the 8th the greater part of the estate was acquired by the Barlow family in whose possession it continued for about 250 years. The church which almost adjoins the mansion is now in ruins, and the plate is kept by the patron and present owner of Slebech, the Baron de Rutzen. It consists of a Chalice and Paten

[9] In the Taxatio of 1291, the Church is called *Ecclesia Sancti Wynnoci*. The saint is also commemorated at St. Winnow's near Fowey, Cornwall.

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cover, Flagon and Almsplate, all bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1714 with maker's mark A Ne for Anthony Nelme as in O. E. P. at 1700. The cup is bell-shaped and carries a knopped stem, the lower half of the bowl being inscribed "This Plate was given to Slebech Church in the County of Pembrooke in the year * 1714 * by John Barlow Esq"; height, $8\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.; depth, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 13 oz. 10 dwts. Beneath the Paten cover the inscription is as follows "This Plate was given to Slebeche Church in the County of Pembrook in ye year 1714" and on the foot or handle "by T * B"; diam., $4\frac{7}{8}$ in.; height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts.—The Flagon is a fine tankard-shaped vessel with whistle handle, thumb-piece to raise the domical lid, and spreading base, the inscription being similar to that on the chalice except that "Slebech" is here "Slebeche"; height, $11\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, 6 in.; diam. of mouth, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; weight, 35 oz. 10 dwts.—The Almsplate carries the same inscription; diam., $8\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 11 oz. 3 dwts.

SPITTAL (S. MARY).—An Elizabethan Chalice upon which there are no hall marks. The Paten cover has disappeared. The ornamentation on this cup is exactly like that on the Amroth example. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESYE * DE ". The base of the bowl has been repaired very badly as usual. Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 15 dwts.—A pewter Plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diam., bearing the mark of ALLEN BRIGHT (London). Underneath appear the initials "S F".

STACKPOLE ELIDOR, alias CHERITON (S. TEILO? S. JAMES *later*)[1]. A very beautiful Elizabethan Chalice with its

[1] Browne Willis only mentions S. James; Lewis states that authorities differ, some saying S. Elidyr and others S. James; Rees has "Elidyr and St. James". We venture again to substitute Teilo for Elidyr (see note on p. 2).

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Paten cover; no hall marks. Both pieces are in excellent preservation. The bowl of the cup is gilded inside, slopes outwards towards the rim and carries round the upper half a single band of decorated strap-work which intersects four times. Within the band is the usual woodbine foliage, a spray of which is carried above and below each intersection. In addition to the usual two bands of vertical reed ornamentation on the stem there is immediately beneath the bowl a rich band of egg and tongue moulding which is repeated round the base rim. The stem is evenly divided by a plain knop with a small fillet above and below. Height, 7¼ in.; diam. of bowl, 3¾ in.; depth, 4 in.; diam. of foot, 3½ in.; weight, 10 oz. 5 dwts. Underneath the foot is scratched "xiiii oz". This included the Paten cover which is 4 in. in diameter; 1¼ in. in height, and now weighs 3 oz. 5 dwts. On the foot or handle round which is engraved a band of zig-zag ornament is inscribed "STAK · BOLE" with the date "1575" above, and ornamental scrolls and foliage beneath. Near the rim is a band of vertical reed moulding.—A tankard-shaped Flagon with lid rising up in two stages to a small knob. It carries a whistle handle and thumb-piece but no spout. The diam. of the spreading base is 5¾ in. and of mouth 4 in. Between two bands of moulding on the drum is inscribed "Ecclesiae Parochialis de Stackpool Elidor in Agro Pembroch 1715. J. Campbell". Height, 10 in.; weight, 38 oz. 14 dwts. It bears the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1715, the maker's mark being Fr with a pellet beneath, in a plain shield for James Fraillon.—A Credence Paten, 7¼ in. in diameter; 1⅝ in. in height, and weighing 11 oz. 18 dwts. The date letter indicates the year 1685, the other marks being obliterated. Beneath is inscribed "Patena Sacra Ecclesiae Parochialis de Stackpool Elidor in Agro Pembroch 1715. J. Campbell". This same donor also presented plate to St. Petrox and Bosherston. He was the son of Dame Elizabeth Campbell, sister of Sir Gilbert Lort of Stackpole, the third and last baronet of that name. His father

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Sir Alexander Campbell of Calder or Cawdor in Nairnshire was of the house of Argyll and progenitor of the Campbells of Stackpole afterwards Earls Cawdor and Viscounts Emlyn. He represented the County of Pembroke in Parliament from 1727 to 1747 and was Lord of the Admiralty and afterwards of the Treasury. He is described by the learned author of *Old Pembroke Families* as "perhaps the ablest representative of an able race". "I can not," writes Stephen Lewis, a Canon of St. David's, to Browne Willis about 1719, "forbear mentioning to you ye generous beneficency of yt worthy and Orthodox Gentleman to ye three last mentioned parishes [Bosherston, Stackpool Elidor, St. Petrox] on his first coming to ye Possession of his Estate, being about ye age of twenty or thereabouts—he wainscotted ye three Chancells and otherwise adorn'd ym in a very handsom decent manner—made also new Rails about ye Altar—gave a new set of Communion plate to each pish and distributed a great number of Bibles and common prayer books to ye poorer sort. I pray God ye example of so early a respect and veneration tow^ds^ ye house of God may have its suitable influence upon other Gentlemen of fortune and quality in their country. I had almost forgot mentioning his bestowing new cushions and pulpit cloths on each pish—and settling a house and ten pound per annum on a schoolmaster to teach ye poor children of ye several pishs. Doubtless he'll have his reward. N.B. [in margin] Ye Schoolmaster allowed meat and drink at ye house as often as he comes"—Browne Willis MS. 37, p. 69, Bib. Bodl.

Steynton (S. Cewyll or Cewydd; St. Peter *later*).[2]—Here we find a somewhat remarkable Chalice of the time of James

[2] Browne Willis has "St. Peter (vocat. in the *Monasticon* S. Kewil)", which is followed by Lewis in his *Top. Dic.* (1833). Rees puts it thus "St. Cewyll afterwards St. Peter", whilst Dr. Henry Owen changing the final letter of the Celt's name writes (*Old. Pemb. Families*, 69) "St. Cewydd (now

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I. It reaches the unusual height of 10⅛ in., and the ornamental band of strap-work engraved round the bowl is uncommon. It is divided into three parts by three circular spaces. Within the band is inscribed "THE PARISH CVP OF STE[N]TON 1624 Marcus Boulton[3] George Allen ". Within the first space is engraved a well executed representation of the Lord's Supper, the second containing the word "ANNO", and the third the words "Church Wardens", whilst above and below each is a graceful spray of conventional foliage. The bowl which is 3⅞ in. in diam. and 4⅜ in. deep, is nearly straight-sided and spreads out very slightly at the lip. The long round stem

St. Peter) at Stainton". We hope no one will misunderstand this last quotation and suppose therefrom that the learned writer with his "now St. Peter" is in sympathy with any attempt to supplant the old Celtic worker whose name was perhaps identified with this place *seven centuries* before that of the Prince of the Apostles. It is desirable when new churches are built in Wales or ruined ones restored, that all reasonable effort should be made to recover and restore the old Celtic name connected with the locality so that the new edifice may be dedicated to his memory. The Oxford movement which was in reality the Romantic movement on its religious side, has given us among other things a new sense of the "historic continuity of the Church". In Wales this continuity is apparent in nothing so much as the ancient names of the primitive saints which cling about sacred spots in almost every parish throughout the Thirteen Counties. These should be relearnt and restored. We would wish for example that in such a case as the modern church of Carnhedryn dedicated to St. James the Great, someone had suggested St. Edren whose name perhaps lies imbedded in that of the parish. Even if a mistake were occasionally made, yet such a dedication would indicate that the Church of to-day was not void of a sense of gratitude to the workers of the 5th and 6th centuries who (be it remembered) in the travail of the spirit, set firm the foundations of the *Ecclesia Wallicana*. It is said of a former incumbent in this county whose church in point of "dedication" was one of the oldest in the British Isles, that he was desirous of changing the ascription to the fancy name "St. Mary of the Angels"—and this as a follower of Newman and Keble! In other words this very Oxford movement which should have taught him the supreme human value of anything like a "dedication" old and dim with years, produced precisely the opposite effect, i.e. a child of Romance and Catholicism attempting a thing most unromantic and uncatholic.

[3] Marcus Boulton of Boulton Hall in the parish of Steynton was son of David Boulton who signed for Lewis Dwnn in 1597.—*L. Dwnn*, vol. i, 133. The Pedigree of the Boultons is given in the *Golden Grove Book*.

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is divided by a knop with fillet above and below. Springing from the upper and lower side of the knop and also round two mouldings on the foot there appears a succession of leaf-like ornaments. The base rim is decorated with a band of rich moulding. There are no hall marks. Diam. of base, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 14 oz. 8 dwts. The Paten cover bears the hall mark of 1799 with maker's mark S H in an oblong stamp. It is probably the old cover re-made. The inscription round the foot or handle is similar in character to that on the bowl of the chalice but the date is "1800" and the churchwardens are "John Crymes Thomas Stewart". Diam., $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 4 oz. 4 dwts.—A Credence Paten, bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1708 with maker's mark St for Ambrose Stevenson; diam., $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 7 oz. 18 dwts; inscription "Ex dono Johannis Davids vic; de Steynton in usum dictae Ecclesiae Parochialis Anno Dni: 1710".

TALBENNY (S.)[4].—A plain egg-shaped Chalice resting on a circular base with hall mark for 1791 and maker's mark $\frac{P\ B}{A\ B}$ for Peter and Ann Bateman; height, $7\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; depth, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 9 oz. 12 dwts. Its Paten cover which carries the same hall marks, has the bullet-shaped knob on the top damaged; diam., $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 3 oz. 12 dwts.—A pewter plate, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, was originally a Credence Paten but the foot has been broken off. The marks are as follows:—a fleur-de-lys; animal couchant; [?]; lion rampant; T W.

TEMPLETON (S. JOHN THE BAPTIST?)[5].—A Chalice and Credence Paten of plated metal. The former measures $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height; the latter $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height and 8 in. in diameter.

[4] Lewis and Rees ascribe this Church to S. Mary but Browne Willis is silent.

[5] Browne Willis does not mention this place but Lewis and Rees do under Narberth, being silent as to ascription. Lewis says "About a mile to the

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TENBY (S. MARY).—"Between 1600 and 1630," writes Mr. Wilfred Cripps in O. E. P., "the cup is often found shaped something like the letter V and supported by a baluster stem."[7] Here at Tenby is an excellent example of this shape *(Plate x)*. The date letter is the Lombardic B with external cusps for 1599 with maker's mark I E above three pellets as in O. E. P. at 1599. It measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of circular base, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 17 dwts. The cover is $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter; height, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.; weight, 4 oz., with a loop on which is mounted a shield-shaped plate instead of the usual Elizabethan foot or handle. Unfortunately, some ill-advised person not very long since was allowed to have both pieces washed with mercurial gilt.—A tankard-shaped Flagon, bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1698, with maker's mark S V for John Sutton, as in O. E. P. at 1703. It carries a lid similar in shape to a beef-eater's hat, pierced thumb-piece and whistle handle. Height, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diam. of base, $5\frac{7}{16}$ in., of mouth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 31 oz. 5 dwts. On the drum is inscribed "Ex Dono S^r^ Hugh Owen Bar^t^ de Orielton In usum Ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae Tenby 1700." Above the inscription is engraved a shield of arms with supporters and crest. "The arms," writes Mr. Egerton Allen, "are no doubt those of Sir

south of the town [Narberth] is the ancient village of Templeton, so called from its having been anciently the resort of the Knights Templar of Slebech, who were accustomed to pursue the diversion of hunting at this place." On the strength of this statement we have ventured with a query to ascribe the Church to St. John the Baptist, but it should be remembered that the Slebech monks were not Knights Templar but Knights Hospitaller.

[6] Lewis in his *Top. Dic.* (1833) under Tenby, writes "a building on the pier, said to have been dedicated to St. Julian, and used as an oratory, in Roman Catholic times, by seamen, prior to their setting out on a voyage, is occasionally used by the Dissenters as a marine chapel". Presumably the present Mission Church called St. Julian's, is named after this medieval oratory, a practice which is to be highly commended.

[7] There is a Chalice of this type at St. Mary's, Monmouth, and at Leonard Stanley, Glos., both dated 1591.

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Hugh Owen, 2nd Baronet,—Quarterly 1 and 4, *gules a chevron between three lions rampant or*—having his badge of Ulster as a Baronet on the chevron in the 1st quarter; 2 and 3 *chequy sable and argent, on a chief of the second, a lion passant of the first* (for Wyrriot); and on a shield of pretence, *a chevron between* (I think) *three ravens.* I don't know the tincture of the field or of the chevron or birds on the shield of pretence. Sir Hugh's first wife, an heir, was his cousin an Owen, and I should think her Arms were the same as his own. His second wife is said to have been Katherine, dau. of William Griffith of Lleyn and Widow of Lewis Anwyl of Park. She is not stated to have been an heir, so one would have supposed that her Arms would have been impaled and not borne on a shield of pretence if combined with her husband's. Sir Hugh's monument is in St. Augustine's Church, Bristol, and the Arms on that monument are the same as the arms on the flagon, with the exception that there is only one crest (the lion rampant). I think the second crest of the Savage bearing a holly branch over his shoulder and wreathed and girdled with holly leaves (as the Supporters) all proper is peculiar. The shield has the motto '*Honestas Optima Polititia*'".—A Credence Paten, bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1718 with maker's mark P E for Edmund Pearce as in O. E. P. at 1711; diam., $9\frac{7}{8}$ in.; height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 16 oz. 15 dwts. Underneath is inscribed "Ex dono Katharine Phillipps Uxoris Jacobi Phillipps Armigeri in usum Ecclesiae de Tenby in Comitatu Pembroc : Dei Aprilis Anno Domini 1719". The centre of the paten is decorated with a shield of arms, with mantling, of eight quarterings. "The arms are not I think the arms of Philipps of Pentyparc the lady's husband. I take them to be the Arms of the lady's father stated to be Devereux Jones of Cardigan. She was the first wife of Mr. Philipps. I think the arms are those of the family of Johns or Jones of Bouvil's Court,—1, *azure, a lion rampant in an orle of ten mullets or* (usually given *in an orle of roses or cinquefoils*); 2,

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gules a chevron between three Bowen knots argent; 3, *azure a wolf saliant argent;* 4, *gules a chevron between three cinquefoils argent* (generally given as *roses);* 5, *gules a lion rampant within a border endented or;* 6, *or a lion rampant gules.* As to 7, *four eaglets displayed two and two :* and 8, *a lion rampant regardant;* I have not been able to satisfy myself as to the tinctures. The arms should I think have been shown on a lozenge".—A Salver with shaped edge resting on three feet, hall-marked 1749 with maker's mark *H M* for Hugh Mills as in O. E. P. at 1746. Underneath is inscribed "Presented to St. Mary's Church Tenby by Martha Cook December 11th 1852" and also $\overset{C}{L \bullet M}$. Diam., 11½ in.; weight, 26 oz.—Miss Cook also presented plate to Penally Church. She was the daughter of Lawrence and Margaret Cook and sister of Captain Hugh Cook who for his services at Trafalgar was made a Commander in the Royal Navy. He also was a benefactor to the parish of Tenby and was buried in the Church of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex.—Credence Paten No. 2 bears the hall mark of 1850 and was made by Barnard & Sons of London; diam., 9 in.; height, 2⅜ in.; weight, 16 oz. 18 dwts. Round the rim is inscribed "JESUS SAID I AM THE BREAD OF LIFE" and within its six-lobed depression is engraved the sacred monogram within rays. Beneath appears the following "Dedicated to the Service of Almighty God in the Church of St Mary Tenby A.D. 1851".—A good Chalice and Paten of silver gilt, of medieval design, hall-marked 1874 with maker's mark T P in plain oblong. The cup measures 8¾ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 4¼ in.; depth, 2⅝ in.; weight, 23 oz. This piece is decorated with an amethyst and five topazes. The Paten is 6⅜ in. in diam. and weighs 5 oz. The sacred monogram within rays of glory appears in the centre.—Two silver mounted glass Cruets, hall-marked 1869 with maker's mark $\overset{TC}{EC}$.—Another Chalice and Paten of poor medieval pattern belongs to St. Julian's Mission Church in this parish; hall mark, Birmingham 1881

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and illegible maker's mark. The cup which is of parcel gilt is $8\frac{5}{8}$ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 16 oz. 8 dwts. The crucifixion is engraved on one of the six splays of the base. The Paten is 6 in. in diam. and weighs 4 oz. 15 dwts. Underneath is inscribed "Subscribed in 1881 for the use of Church of England Services in S. Julian Church, Tenby".—A brass Alms-dish, 16 in. in diam., and decorated with the sacred monogram, beneath which is inscribed "Presented To St Mary's Church, Tenby, by Henry Bowden and Elizabeth Gundry, as a Memorial of their marriage on the 28th April 1897".—Another brass Alms-dish, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diam., and carrying the legend "TO DO GOOD AND TO DISTRIBUTE FORGET NOT".—A pair of Collecting Plates of copper, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, with the engraving "GIVE ALMS GIVE ALMS" on the rim of each. In the Chantry certificates of the Commissioners of 1548 we find that "There be within the said parish in howseling people 900".[8]

TREFGARN (S.).[9]—The only piece of silver which this parish now possesses is an Elizabethan Paten cover, on the foot or handle of which is inscribed the date "15·75"; it bears no hall marks or ornamentation of any kind; height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; diam., $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 2 oz. 2 dwts. The Chalice has been lost or stolen.—A pewter Plate, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, bearing the stamp of ALLEN BRIGHT of London.

UZMASTON (S. ISMAEL).—An Elizabethan Chalice bearing the single mark . The ornamentation is similar in every

[8] "Howseling people" were what we should at the present time call "Communicants"—from *housel*, an old word for the Holy Eucharist. Every person of 14 years and above was counted a Communicant, as a matter of course. The proportion of population *under* 14 years of age to those aged 14 and above is about one half, so that the population of Tenby in 1548 would be about 1350.

[9] The authority for the ascription of this Church to St. Michael is unknown to me. Browne Willis, Lewis and Rees are all silent.

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respect to the Amroth cup. The Paten cover has disappeared. Within the lower band of decorated strap-work on the bowl is the inscription "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * VSMESTOWN". The base of the bowl has been roughly repaired and the vertical reed ornamentation where the stem joins the bowl has been completely spoilt. Height, 7¼ in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅛ in.; present depth, 4 in.; diam. of foot, 3⅜ in.; weight, 7 oz. 2 dwts.—A modern Paten, hall-marked 1892 with maker's mark T P in a two-lobed shield; diam., 6 in.; weight, 5 oz. 7 dwts. Beneath is inscribed "Patina Sti. Ismaelis Ecclesiae Uzmaston 1892".—A pewter Plate, 9½ in. in diameter.—Another pewter Plate of same diameter with moulded rim, bearing the marks,—S C; Britannia; [?] erased; a cock; COX.

Walton East (S. Mary?).[1]—A Chalice of poor medieval shape, bearing the hall mark of 1888 with maker's mark $\frac{WG}{JL}$ in an heraldic shield; height, 7⅝ in.; diam. of bowl, 3⅝ in.; weight, 11 oz. Beneath the foot is inscribed "Presented by F. Lloyd-Philipps Esq of Pen-ty-parc to St Mary's Church Walton East 1889".—A Paten, 6¼ in. in diameter and weighing 4 oz. 15 dwts, is similarly hall-marked. Underneath is inscribed "Presented by Mrs Lloyd Philipps Easter 1889". Its centre is decorated with a cross pattée within a circle.—A two-handled Chalice of plated metal, inscribed "The Gift of Mrs Margaret Lewis to Walton Church 1837", and measuring 6¼ in. in height.—A good pewter Credence Paten with gadrooned rim; diam., 9¼ in.; height, 3¼ in.; inscription "Margaret Lewis 1833".—An Alms-dish of plated metal, inscribed "Walton-East Church Presented by the Communicants 1863".—There is also a glass Cruet with plated top.

[1] Browne Willis, Lewis and Rees all agree in ascribing this Church to St. Mary, but in a copy of a document of 13th century quoted by Fenton we find "eccliam Sti Petri de Waletuna" (Fenton's *Hist. Tour*, ed. 1903, p. 347).

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WALTON WEST (S.)[2].—There is here a beautiful little Elizabethan Chalice, retaining its Paten cover, with shape of the conventional type and decoration varying in having one band of interlacing and foliated strap-work engraved round the bowl, whilst a criss-cross and dot ornament takes the place of the usual vertical line moulding beneath the bowl and on the foot. The hall marks are the small black letter r for 1574 with maker's mark M as in O. E. P. at 1565. The knop on the stem is covered with intermittent lines and has a fillet above and below. Height, 6 in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 4 oz. 16 dwts. The Paten cover carries the same hall marks whilst on the foot or handle is engraved within a circle the date "1575". There is also on the cover a belt of similar strap-work which like that on the cup intersects three times, a spray being carried above and below each intersection. Diam., $2\frac{7}{8}$ in.; height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 1 oz. 10 dwts. Both pieces are in excellent condition. The chalice at Camrose is by the same maker and of the same date.—There is also a Service of plated metal, consisting of Chalice, Paten and Flagon. The cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height and is ornamented with I. H. S. and cross within a glory. The paten is $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and the flagon 11 inches high.

WALWYN'S CASTLE (S. JAMES).—A plain Chalice, bearing the same hall marks as the cup at Rhosmarket, viz. the date letter of 1825 with maker's mark W B in a two-lobed shield. The stem carries a very small filleted knop. The base has been restored by the present incumbent the Rev. T. G. Marshall, Rural Dean of Roose. On the bowl is inscribed "Parish of Castle Walwyn 1825" and it is decorated with the sacred monogram. Height, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. of base, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 10 oz. 15 dwts.—A Paten, hall-marked 1886 with maker mark H E W in a

[2] Our three chief authorities are also silent as to the Saint of this Church.

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tri-lobed shield; diam., 5¼ in.; weight, 4 oz. 1 dwt; inscription "To the Glory of God and in memory of William Kay Robinson Rector of this Parish 1876-86". In the centre and within a circle is engraved a cross pattée, and a lamb holding a flag, on the staff of which is a passion cross. The rim is decorated with hexapetalous flowers.—A Pyx of parcel gilt, weighing 2 oz. 8 dwts, and inscribed "In Mem : M. A. Allen". This piece was given by Mr. Jeffery J. Allen in memory of his wife M. A. Allen who died in 1903. The late Mrs. Allen was the daughter of Mrs. Summers of Rose Moor in the parish of Walwyn's Castle.—A pewter Dish with gadrooned edge, 9⅜ in. in diam.—A brass Alms-dish, 9 in. in diameter.—Two silver mounted glass Cruets, hall-marked 1894 with maker's mark J N M.

WARREN (S. MARY?)[8].—This Church was restored in 1855 by John Frederick, Earl of Cawdor. The plate consists of a Chalice, bearing the hall mark of 1640, the maker's mark being I M with a pig passant below as in O. E. P. at 1639. The bowl which is in shape an inverted truncated cone rests on a baluster stem with flat base. Height, 7⅝ in.; diam. of bowl, 4⅛ in.; depth, 3⅝ in.; diam. of base, 3¾ in.; weight, 10 oz. 18 dwts.—A Paten, hall-marked 1853 with maker's mark *R G* under a crown; diam., 7⅛ in.; weight, 8 oz. 7 dwts.—A Flagon bearing the same hall marks, 11½ in. in height and weighing 35 oz. 4 dwts. All three pieces are ornamented with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays, and carry the following inscription "Given by John Frederick, Earl Cawdor, to Warren Church 1856" (see St. Twinells).

WHITCHURCH (S. DAVID).—An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover, of the Amroth type. The only mark discoverable

[8] Browne Willis who spells the place name "Worram" is silent as to dedication, so we venture to query S. Mary lest it may be merely a 19th century fancy.

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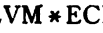
is the maker's . The cup carries the usual two bands round the bowl, vertical line mouldings and hyphened and filleted knop on the stem and base. The mouth has been well repaired but the interlacing and foliated strap-work has thus been partly obliterated. Within the lower band is engraved "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESYE * DE * WHITE * CHVRCHE *". Height, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; depth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diam. of foot, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; weight, 6 oz. 7 dwts. On the handle or foot of the Paten cover is engraved the date "15 · 78" with a fleur-de-lys ornament above and below; diam., $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 2 oz.—A modern Service, consisting of Paten, Credence Paten and Flagon, all bearing the hall mark of 1890 with maker's mark H E W in a tri-lobed shield. The paten is 6 in. in diam., weighs, 5 ozs., and the rim is decorated with a cross flory within a circle. The credence paten is 6 in. in diam., $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. high and weighs 6 oz. 15 dwts. The flagon is ewer-shaped and its lid is surmounted by a cross; weight, 14 oz. 15 dwts; height, 10 in.—A pewter Flagon with dome lid, scroll handle and pierced thumb-piece, made by Willshire of Bristol; height, 11 in.; diam. of mouth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in., of base, 5 in. On the bowl is inscribed "WHITCHURCH".—A pewter Credence Paten, $9\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, with no marks and with foot broken off and lost.

SOLVA (S. AIDAN).[4]—A Chapel of Ease built in 1879. There is no plate.

WHITECHURCH (S. MICHAEL).—An Elizabethan Chalice, corresponding with the Amroth example and in excellent preservation, with only the maker's mark, viz.  ; height, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in.; diam. of bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; depth, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; weight, 8 oz. 7 dwts. Within the

[4] This modern dedication is a happy one, though we believe more by a 'fluke' than otherwise as the S. Aidan intended is not he of Pembrokeshire (Llawhaden, Nolton and Haroldston West), who according to his *Vita* in the *Cambro-Brit. 88.* became a disciple of St. David, but the St. Aidan who founded the Celtic House of Lindisfarne.

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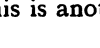
lower band is inscribed "✠ POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * WHITCHVRCH * IN * KEMEYS". The Paten cover has unfortunately disappeared.—A modern Paten, bearing the hall mark of 1878 with maker's mark I F; diam., 6 in.; weight, 3 oz. 15 dwts. It is decorated with the sacred monogram and is inscribed with the legend "LORD EVER MORE GIVE US THIS BREAD".—There are also two glass Cruets with silver tops.

WISTON (S. MARY).—A Chalice, 8¼ in. in height, with hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1719, the maker's mark being W A with some indistinguishable object above, possibly for Samuell Wastell. Round the middle of the bowl is a narrow band of beaded moulding between which and the lip appears the following inscription "Wiston Parish Cup for the Sacrament 1720 Geo Barnard, Griff Griffithes Church Wardens". The diam. of the bowl is 4 in.; depth, 4¼ in.; weight, 12 oz. 5 dwts. The stem which is divided by the rudiments of a knop is supported by a base 3⅜ in. in diameter.—A Credence Paten, bearing the hall mark of 1880 with maker's mark W S in a two-lobed stamp; diam., 6½ in.; height, 2¼ in.; weight, 8 oz. 12 dwts. Underneath is engraved,—Eccl. Wiston d.d. LL [in monogram] Vic. 1884. Com. Pem.—A silver mounted glass Cruet, hall-marked 1882 with maker's mark E B.—A Paten, bearing no hall marks and apparently of plated metal, is 5⅞ in. in diameter, and was supplied by Lambert, Coventry Street, London. These three last pieces were presented by the then incumbent of Wiston the Rev. I. G. Lloyd, and are ornamented with the donor's crest, viz. *A wolf rampant argent, holding between its paws a spear head point downwards embrued, and three drops of blood under the sinister paw.*

YERBESTON (S. LAWRENCE [Llawddog ?]).—The only mark on the Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover belonging to this parish is the maker's  . This is another example of the

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Amroth type. The inscription within the lower band on the bowl is as follows: "✠POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE * YER-BESTON". The cup measures $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. in height; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of base, 3 in.; weight, 6 oz. 6 dwts. In this case the knop carries no intermittent lines, whilst in the process of mending the upper band of vertical line moulding has been spoilt. The Paten cover which has been greatly ill-used is $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diam.; and weighs 1 oz. 15 dwts, with the initials "I W" inscribed on the handle (see Lawrenny).

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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF CHURCH PLATE

TO THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

Medieval Plate.

1256-1280 St. David's Cathedral, Coffin Chalice

1280-1293 St. David's Cathedral, Coffin Chalice and Paten

Church Plate, 16th Century, after the Reformation.

1568 Hodgeston, Chalice and Paten cover
1573 Llanllawer, Chalice
1574 Camrose, Chalice
,, Clydey, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Dinas, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Eglwyswrw, Chalice
,, Henry's Mote, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Lampeter Velfrey, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Llanfyrnach, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Llantood, Chalice
,, Morvil, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Narberth, Chalice
,, Newport, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Penrieth, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Walton West, Chalice and Paten cover
1575 Amroth, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Hayscastle, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Jeffreston, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Manorowen, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Nolton, Paten cover
,, St. Dogwell's, Chalice & Paten cover
,, St. Issell's, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Stackpole Elidor, Chalice and Paten cover
,, Trefgarn, Paten cover
1577 Little Newcastle, Chalice and Paten cover
1578 St. Edren's, Chalice and Paten cover
1578 Whitchurch, Chalice & Paten cover
1587 Dale, Chalice and Paten cover
1596 Llanstinan, Chalice
1599 Tenby, Chalice and Paten cover

Pieces bearing Elizabethan Maker's mark only, viz. (CC) The earliest *dated* 1574, the latest 1587.
Vessels in Pembrokeshire bearing this mark are inscribed

Begelly, Chalice and Paten cover
Bletherston, Chalice and Paten cover
Brawdy, Chalice
Cosheston, Chalice and Paten cover
Crunwear, Chalice
Haverfordwest S. Martin's, Chalice
Lambston, Chalice and Paten cover
Langum, Chalice and Paten cover
Lawrenny, Chalice and Paten cover
Letterston, Chalice
Llangolman, Chalice and Paten cover
Llanstadwell, Chalice
Llanycefn, Chalice
Llawhaden, Chalice
Manorbier, Chalice
Manordeifi, Chalice and Paten cover
Moylgrove, Chalice
Penally, Chalice and Paten cover
Pwllcrochan, Chalice & Paten cover
Robeston Wathen, Chalice
St. David's Cathedral, Chalice
St. Dogmael's, Chalice and Paten cover
St. Ishmael's, Chalice
Uzmaston, Chalice
Whitechurch, Chalice
Yerbeston, Chalice and Paten cover

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(Elizabethan Pieces without Hall marks or inscribed dates.)

Castellan, Chalice and Paten cover
East Williamston, Chalice
Johnston, Chalice
New Mote, Chalice
Spittal, Chalice

Seventeenth Century.

If not Eliz. early 17th Cent.
- Castlemartin, Chalice & Paten cover
- Llanfair-nant-y-gof, Chalice
- Llysyfran, Chalice
- Martletwy, Chalice and Paten cover
- St. David's Cathedral, Paten

1604 *or* 1597 Monkton, Chalice
1610 Loveston, Chalice and Paten cover
1618 St. David's Cathedral, Chalice
1624 Steynton, Chalice
1630 Castle Bythe, Beaker Chalice
1633 Haverfordwest St. Thomas', Chalice and Paten cover
1636 Llandyssilio, Chalice
1639 Pembroke, St. Mary's, Flagon
,, Grandston, Chalice
,, Llandilo, Chalice and Paten cover
c. 1640 St. Bride's, Chalice
1640 Warren, Chalice
1645 Pembroke, St. Mary's, Chalice
1655 Bridell, Chalice
1660 Haverfordwest, St. Mary's, Flagon
1661 Cilrhedyn, Chalice
1662 St. Twinell's, Chalice and Paten cover
1664 St. David's Cathedral, Flagon
1671 Mathry, Chalice
1674 Llanrheithan, Chalice
1675 Nolton, Chalice
1678 St. David's Cathedral, Almsdish and Credence Paten
c. 1680 Llanrhian, Chalice
1683 Llanwnda, Paten cover
1684 Narberth, Credence Paten
1685 Boulston, Plate
,, Stackpole Elidor, Credence Paten
1686 St. Bride's, Paten cover
1690 Llanwnda, Chalice
1696 Nevern, Chalice and Paten cover
1697 Robeston West, Chalice
1698 Burton, Credence Paten
,, Tenby, Flagon
1699 Llanfair Nant Gwyn, Chalice

Eighteenth Century.

Early 18th Cent. St. Bride's, Pyx
1701 Brawdy, Credence Paten
,, Pembroke St. Mary's, Credence Paten
1702 Monkton, Paten cover
1707 Pembroke St. Mary's, Paten
1708 Steynton, Credence Paten
1709 St. Dogwell's, Paten
1710 Pontvaen, Credence Paten
1712 Letterston, Credence Paten
1713 Llawhaden, Plate
1714 St. Issell's, Credence Paten
,, Slebech, Chalice and Cover, Flagon and Almsplate
1715 Bosherston, Chalice and Cover, Flagon, Credence Paten
,, Prendergast, Chalice and Paten cover
1715 St. Petrox, Chalice and Cover, Flagon, Credence Paten
,, Stackpole Elidor, Flagon
1717 Pembroke St. Michael's, Chalice, Flagon, Two Credence Patens
1718 Lamphey, Chalice and Cover
,, Tenby, Credence Paten
1719 Haverfordwest St. Mary's, Chalice and Cover
,, Nevern, Two Credence Patens
,, Rhoscrowther, Paten
,, Wiston, Chalice
1721 Camrose, Paten
1722 Burton, Chalice and Cover
1724 Haverfordwest St. Mary's, Credence Paten
1725 Puncheston, Chalice

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1731 Boulston, Chalice
1737 New Mote, Paten
1738 Pwllcrochan, Plate
1739 ,, ,, Flagon
1741 Jeffreston, Flagon
1749 New Mote, Salver
,, Tenby, Salver
1750 Ambleston, Chalice
c. 1750 Mathry, Salver
1751 St. Lawrence, Chalice
1752 Minwear, Chalice
,, Haverfordwest St. Thomas, Credence Paten
1753 Martletwy, Salver
1754 Penally, Flagon
1755 Monkton, Credence Paten
1758 New Mote, Salver
1759 Pontvaen, Chalice and Paten cover
1762 Llanhowel, Chalice and Paten cover
1764 Manorbier, Flagon
1765 Haverfordwest St. Mary's, Chalice and Paten cover, Credence Paten
1765 Haverfordwest St. Thomas, Chalice and Paten cover, Flagon
1768 Narberth, Flagon
1769 ,, Chalice
1772 St. Florence, Chalice
1774 Hubberston, Chalice
1775 Penally, Salver
1777 Hayscastle, Credence Paten
1778 Herbrandston, Chalice and Paten Cover
1779 Rhoscrowther, Chalice
1780 St. Dogwell's, Chalice
1784 *or* 86 Dale, Flagon
1784 Nevern, Chalice
1785 Freystrop, Chalice and Paten
,, Marloes, Chalice
1786 Carew, Flagon
,, Redberth, Salver
,, Fishguard, Chalice and Paten
1791 Talbenny, Chalice and cover
1799 Steynton, Paten cover

Nineteenth Century.

1802 Minwear, Credence Paten
1812 Haroldston West, Chalice
1816 Rhoscrowther, Spoon
1821 Redberth, Chalice
1825 Rhosmarket, Chalice
,, Walwyn's Castle, Chalice
1826 Newport, Chalice and Paten cover
1834 St. Florence, Paten
1840 Castlemartin, Flagon and Credence Paten
1842 Carew, Chalice and Paten
,, Crinow, Chalice
1843 Nash, Chalice
,, Rhoscrowther, Flagon
1844 Crinow, Paten
1845 St. Florence, Credence Paten
1850 Tenby, Credence Paten
1853 Angle, Chalice, Paten, Flagon
,, St. Florence, Flagon
,, Warren, Paten and Flagon
1854 Llanfair Nant y Gof, Paten
1856 Cilgerran, Paten
1856 Llanfair Nant Gwyn, Paten
,, St. Twinell's, Flagon, Paten
1858 Cilgerran, Chalice, Two Almsdishes, Flagon
,, Grandston, Paten
1861 Llanddewi Velfrey, Chalice & Paten
1865 Burton, Flagon
1865 Llanddewi Velfrey, Flagon
1866 Roch, Chalice and Paten
1868 Crinow, Cruet
,, Prendergast, Flagon
1869 Tenby, Two Cruets
1870 Haverfordwest St. Martin's, Paten
,, Llanfair Nant y Gof, Flagon
1871 Hubberston, Paten
1872 Cilrhedyn, Cruet
1874 Tenby, Chalice and Paten
1876 Cilgerran, Two Cruets
1876 Cosheston, Paten
1877 St. Lawrence, Paten
,, St. Nicholas, Paten
1878 Haverfordwest St. Martin's, Chalice

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1878 Whitechurch, Paten
1879 St. Nicholas, Chalice
1880 Newport, Flagon
,, Wiston, Credence Paten
1881 Haverfordwest St. Martin's, Cruet
,, Tenby St. Julian's, Chalice & Paten
1882 Carnhedryn, Chalice and Paten
,, Johnston, Cruet
,, Lampeter Velfrey, Flagon
,, Llanrheithan, Paten
,, Wiston, Cruet
1883 Llanrhian, Paten
1884 St. Bride's, Cruet
1885 Carew, Plate
,, Roch, Flagon
1885 St. David's Cathedral, Pastoral Staff
1886 Walwyn's Castle, Paten
1887 St. Issell's, Cup
1888 Henry's Mote, Paten
,, Walton East, Chalice and Paten
1890 Johnston, Paten
,, Goodwick, Paten
,, Reynoldston, Chalice
,, Whitchurch, Paten, Credence Paten and Flagon
1891 Reynoldston, Paten
1892 Uzmaston, Paten
1892 Fishguard, Paten
1893 Fishguard, Chalice
1894 Haverfordwest St. Mary's, Cruet
,, Haverfordwest St. Martin's, Cruet
,, Walwyn's Castle, Two Cruets
,, Milford St. Peter's, Chalice, Paten, Flagon
1895 Haverfordwest St. Mary's, Cruet
,, Milford, Chalice and Paten
,, Hundleton, Chalice
,, St. David's Cathedral, Altar Cross
1896 Monkton, Flagon and Spoon
,, Pembroke Dock St. John's, Chalice
,, Llandyssilio, Paten
1897 Milford, Two Cruets
1898 Mathry, Flagon
,, Neyland, Paten
,, Pembroke Dock St. John's, Paten, Cruet
1899 Goodwick, Chalice
,, Neyland, Chalice
1900 Lampeter Velfrey, Credence Paten
,, Minwear, Cruet
,, Pembroke Dock (St. Teilo), Cruet
,, Robeston West, Paten
,, St. Issell's, Two Chalices and Flagon

Twentieth Century.

1901 St. Bride's, Cruet
1903 Manorbier, Paten
,, Minwear, Paten
1903 Pembroke Dock (St. Teilo), Chalice and Paten
1904 Fishguard, Gold Paten

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CHANTRY REPORTS.

Chantry Certif. (Augumentation), No. 74 (Paper Book).

f 2a

The certificat of Sir Thom^as Johns Knyght, David Broke Sargyant at Law, John Bassett, John Rascall and John Phillip Morgan gentilmen auctorised by the Kinges Ma^tie Commission Datid the xiiij^th of ffebruare in the second yere of the Reigne of o^r said soveryne Lord the King Edward the Sext by the grace of god &c. . . . to surveye all and singuler Colleges Chaunteries ffree Chappelles ffraternytes Brotherheides Guyldes and Salaryes of Stipendarye prestes having perpetuytes for

Sowth Walles

ever whiche were in esse or had bene within v yeres next before the iiij^th of November last past. And also all Mano^rs landes tenementes hereditamentes and possessions with the good and Ornamentes plate and Jewelles to the same belonging or apperteynyng being within the Circuyt and Surveye of the above named John Bassett particuler Surveyo^r ther as hereafter more planely may appere.

[The Countie of Glamorgan ff 2-5b. Then follows Pembrokeshire].

THE COUNTIE OF PEMBROKE.

f 5b

There is w^thin the same parishe one Colledge callid o^r Lady Colledge founded by one Adam Hutton and one Johannes Duke of Lancaster and Dame Blaunche his Wif founded[1] for a Master, vij fellowes and ij Queristers, and about lx yeres past the same as is reported was unyted to the Cathedrall Churche of saynt Davis to thentent to have a Master of the same Colledge

20[s]

The Parishe of saynt David

founde and xxvij vicars Corall viij Queristers and other servantes. And the same is scituat on the Northe syde of the Cathedrall Churche there being coverid w^th leade, that is to say the Churche conteyning in leingh xxiiij yardes and in bredeth ix yardes the vestre in leyngh vij yardes and in bredeth v

iiij^xx xv*li* xvijs whereof

[1] This word is crossed out in MS. [2] Nos. 1-19. Co. Glamorgan (*ff* 2-5*b*).

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yardes one steyre coverid w^th^ leydd conteynyng in leyngh vi yardes di*midia* and in bredeth iij yardes di*midia*. To the which Colledge ther app*er*teynyth in p*ar*sonag*es* having vicars Indowed to the yerely valew of iiij^xx^ix*li* vjs viij*d* and in Landes and Ten*ement*es to the yerely valew of vj*li* xs iiij*d* all whiche amountith as it may partic*u*lerly appere by a Rentall exhibetid into the Court of the Augmentac*i*on to the yerely valew of...

f 6a

In the stipend or wages of Stephen Grene Master there being of thage of xxxviij yeres having other p*r*omocions to the some of xlij*li* by yere ..... xx*li* [1]

And in the stipendes or wagis of Dyvers and soundry vicars Corall' by yere, viz. in the stipend or wag*es* of Will^a^m Castell' on of the vycars Corall' of thage of lx yeres having none other promoc*i*on iiij*li* . Peter fenne one other of the same vicars of thage of l yeres having yerely of other promoc*i*on foure poundes xls . John Batho one of the same vicars of the age of xxx^ty^vj yeres having yerely of other promoc*i*on Thyrtie pound*es* xls . John Will^a^ms one other vicar of the age of xliiij yeres having none other p*r*omoc*i*on xls . Roger Phillip Sexten there of thage of lj yeres having none other promoc*i*on xls . the same Roger vicar Corall' xls Will^a^m hire of thage of lviij yeres for his penc*i*on out of the said Colledge vj*li* xiijs iiij*d* [2] the same Will^a^m vicar Corall' there for his wag*es* xls . Phillip Perie vicar there of thage of xxx^ty^iiij yeres having none other p*r*omocion xls . Will^a^m Thom^a^s vicar there of thage of liij yeres having none other p*r*omoc*i*on xls . Lewes Morr*es* Master of the Children of thage of xxx^ty^iiij yeres having none other p*r*omoc*i*on x*li*. [3] Morres Blackney vicar there of thage of xxxv yeres having none other promoc*i*on xxvjs viij*d* . John lea vicar there of thage of iiij^xx^ yeres having none other p*r*omoc*i*on xxvjs viij*d* . Hugh Jakson vycar there of thage of xxx^ty^viij yeres xxvjs viij*d* . Iu^a^n lloyd vicar there of thage of lxxij yeres xxvjs viij*d* . Willi^a^m Walter vicar there of thage of xx^ty^vj yeres xxvjs viij*d* . Will^a^m pillip vicar there

lxxj*li*

Stipendes or wag*es* of the Master and Vycars there w^th^ others

lj*li*

[1] The figures in parenthesis refer to changes or supplementary information given in Chantry Certif. No. 75 (See p. 127).

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of thage of xxx^{ty}viij yeres xxvjs viij*d* . David Lloyd vicar there of thage of xxx^{ty}iiij yeres xxs . Griffith Jones vicar there of thage of xxx^{ty}vj yeres xxvjs viij*d* . David ap Hoell vicar there of thage of xxx^{ty}viij yeres xxs . John Hoell vicar there of thage of lviij yeres having in other p*romocions* fyftie thre shillinges foure pence xxs . James Jones vicar there of thage of xlviij yeres having in other p*romocion* fyve poundes xx*s* and fraunces Robert vicar there of thage of xx^{ty}iiij yeres having none other promoc*ion* xxs in all ..... (4)

Plate and Ornamenttes remayning

There is wthin the said parishe and Colledge certeyne plate and other Ornamentes which hereafter p*ar*ticulerly may appere that is to say one Challes with a patent of Silver weyng xj ounces valewed at xlijs ij*d* one other Challes wth a patent of Silver weyng xj ounces valewed at xljs iij*d* . iiij frontes for an Alter valewed at iiijs . iiij Coopes valewed at vs . iiij other Copes xs . ij other Copes viijs . iij vestmentes with Albes xxs . iij mase Bookes iiijs and a pax of Sylver enamelyd p*ar*cell gilt weyng xvij ounces lvjs viij*d* in all as it may appere by an Inventorie ..... ix*li* xjs j*d*

f 6b

Plate Gooddes and Jewelles solde of late

The Master of the said Colledge hath of late solde certeyne plate . That is to say one Challes with a patent gilt weyng xxx^{ty}vij ounces valewed at cxvs viij*d* . one other Challes wth a patent gilt weing xx^{ty}vj ounces valewed at iiij*li* xvijs ij*d* one other Challes wth a patent gilt weying xvij ounces d*imidia* valewed at lxiiijs ij*d* . ij Crewettes parcell gilt weying vj ounces valewed at xxiiijs ix*d* . A Cencer of sylver parcell gilt weying xxxv ounces valewed at vj*li* xs ij*d* and a Bell weying iij^{C} weight and more or there a boutes valewed at lxs in all ... xxiiij*li* xjs xj*d*

21

The Parishe of saynt David

There is wthin the sayd parishe ij Chaunteris founded wthin the Cathedrall Churche there to thentent to fynde ij prestes for ever to say masse every day and to kepe the quere wthin the said Churche every Sounday and hollyday by the yere. To the maneten^{a}nce of the[4] whiche Chaunteries and prestes there was gyven one parsonage to the Chantor *and* Chapitor there. The valewe whereof as it may appere by the Rentall exhibetid as is afforsaid amountith to the Some of ..... xl*i*

[4] Words etc. underlined in the text are interlineated in the MS.

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Memor*andum* that the Chaunto^{r} and Chapito^{r} there doithe yerely in consyderacion of the said pa*r*sonages callid landeloy *and* lanhoell content and paye to the said ij Chauntre prestes yerely the said some of *xli* for there stipend. (5)

22 The Parishe of Angle — There is wthin the sayd parishe certeyne landes and Te*nementes* whiche was put into feoffees handes to thentent to fynde a prest to celebrat masse at the alter of saynt George wthin the said Churche by reason whereof it was callid saynt Georg*es* Chaunterie the sayd prest being removable at the will and pleasure of the sayd feoffees The yerely valew of the whiche landes as more playnely may appere by a Rentall exhibetid as is aforesaid Amountith to the som*me* of ..... — (6) xlviijs x*d* whereof

Rent Resolut — In Rent Resolut and lyging Money to the Kynge*s* Ma^{tie} by yere ..... — ijs vj*d*

Stipendes or Wage*s* — And in the stipend or Wage*s* of Nycholas Comberford of thage of xl yeres having non other sp*iritu*all promoc*ion* by yere ..... — (6) xlvjs iiij*d*

Et valet ultra clare p*er* annu*m* ..... n*il*

Jewelle*s* — There is in the handes of Thom^{a}s Collyns ij harneys gyrdelles safly to be kept which was leid to gaige by one Nycholas Dawes valewed at ..... — xiijs iiij*d*

Landes dissolved and taken a way — There hathe byn dissolved and taken away from the said se*r*vice by the forsayd Nycholas Dawes one messuage and ij acres of lande arrable whiche was gyven to the same se*r*vice by his father and the same Nycholas about xvj yeres past enterid into the same and after sufferid the said salarie prest to preyve and take the Rent therof and enyoie the same untill wthin this iij yeres. The valew of the which landes is by yere ..... — vs

The Nomber of howselling people — There is wthin the said parishe in howselling people the Nomber of ..... clx.

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f 7a

23

The Parishe of Tenbye

There is w^th^in the said parishe certeyn landes and Tenementes gyven to thententt to fynd iij stipendarie preistes to celebrate at the Alters of Jesus sayntt Anne and the Roode of grace ffor the sooles of the Donars thereof and being removable. The valew of the whiche Landes as more playnely may appere by a Rentall exhibetid as is afforsaid amountith to the yerely valew of..... xiij*li* iijs viij*d*

There is also certeynes landes and Tenementes ther gyven to fynd a lampe in the said Churche The yerely valew whereof as it may appere by the said Rentall amountithe to the some of ..... xiiijs viij*d*

There is also certeynes landes and Tenementes ther gyven to fynd vj^s^ light w^th^in the said Churche and to fynd an vjs viij*d* Obite there. The valew whereof more playnely may appere by the said Rentall by yere ..... xijs viij*d*

xiiij*li* xjs whereof

Rent Resolutt

In Rent resolut to Mr. Vernon' going out of the stipendary Landes by yere as may appere by the said Rentall..... iijs

The Stipendes of salarie preistes

In the stipend or Wages of Richard Thomas of thage of xxx^ty^vj yeres celebrating at the Alter of Jesus by yere ..... (7) cvjs xj*d*

Ande in the stipend or Wages of Richard Will^a^ms of thage of l^ty^iiij yeres celebrating at the Alter of Saynt Anne by yere..... lxxvs ij*d*

And in stipend or wages of John Morgan of thage of xxx^ty^vj yeres celebrating at the Alter of the Roode of Grace by yere ..... lxxvs ij*d*

xij*li* xvijs iij*d*

Et valet ultra clare per annum ..... xxxs ix*d*

24

As yett the parishe of Tenbie

There be w^th^in the said parishe certen Landes and Tenements gyven by dyverse persons towardes the meiyntenances of the Reparacion of the key ther the yerely valew wherof as more playnely may appere by a Rentall exhibetid as is afforesaid amountith to the Some of..... xxvs iiij*d*

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f 7b

25 Asyet the parishe of Tenby

There is also wthin the said parishe one Hospitall or fre Chappell of saynt Jones ffounded to fynd a Mr to serve god and or Lady and Saynt John Baptist for ever and he to have for his Salarie the valew of the landes Whiche amounte yerely as apperith particulerly by a Rentall exhibeted as is afforsaid to the Some of..... ..... } ixli iijs iijd whereof

The Stipend of the Master

In the stipend (8) or Wages of Robert Collyns Mr ther of thage of lvij yeres having other spirituall promocion by yere } ixli iijs iijd

Et valet ultra clare per annum ..... nil

Goodes and other Ornamentes

There is belonging to the said hospitall certeyn goodes as here after foloythe. That is to say a bell valewed at iijs iiijd a payre of vestmentes vs one Alter clothe viijd a sacring bell the paxe and Cruett viijd too Candelstickes ijs and a mase booke xd in all ..... } xiis vjd

26 As yett the Parishe of Tenby

There is an Hospitall or Spittell wthin the said parishe founded by the Erle of Pembroke as it is reportid but to prove it an hospitall or spittell ther be no wrytinges but certeyne confirmacion as it may appere thententes of the foundacioners was to fynd a Master and too Laysar people. The yerely valew of the landes whiche was gyven to the same more playnely may appere by a Rentall exhibetyd as is afforsaid and amountith to the Somme of ..... } lxvs whereof

The Stipend of the Master

In the stipend or Wages of David Rogers now Master ther of the gyfte of the Mayor and his bretherine being bound to fynd one laysar man by yere ..... } lxvs

Et valet ultra clare per annum ..... nil

f 8a

Plate Jewelles and Ornamentes

There be belonging to the same hospitall certeyn gooddes and ornamentes as hereafter may appere . That is to say one Chapell bell valewed at xxd a payre of vestmentes ijs one Alter clothe vjd one masse booke viijd and a lytill Chales of Sylver valewed at xiijs iiijd in all..... } xviijs ijd

The Nomber of Houseling people

There be wthin the said parishe in howseling people.....ixC

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The Answer of the Towne of Tenbie

The said Towne of Tenbye ys a *mar*kett Towne well wallid and avery defenceable Towne for the warr and well replennyssheid w^th^ all kynd of Artillerye and munyssion for the same and stounding upon the mayne See having a verie faire haveyn where the Inhabitaunt*es* of the said Towne haithe beildyd a fare peire for the safegard of Shippes wherunto there ys grett repare of straungers.

The *par*ishe of Coyd Kenles

There is w^th^in the said *par*ishe one fre Chapell callyd Coyd Kenles founded to fynd a preist for ever and one namyd Arnolde Butler of thage of xv^th^ yeres is Incumbentt ther to the whiche was gyven certeyn glebe lande Tythes and Oblac*ions*. The valew wherof as it may appere by a Rentall exhebited as is afforsaid amountythe to the Some of..... lvjs

Goodes Ornament*es*

There[9] is belonging to the said Chapell certeyn goodd*es* and ornament*es* as hereafter foloythe . That is to say a payre of vestment*es* valewed at vs ij Alter Clothes xij*d*, a pyxe of sylver not gylt iiijs a bell weying by est*imacion* one hundreth weight valewed at xxs and certeyn olde book*es* xij*d* in all ... xxxjs

27

The *par*ishes of Lanhawden and Llanekevan

There be w^th^in the said *par*ishes iiij fre Chapell*es* callyd llanekeva*n* Egremounte Lanhawden, and Mouncton the incum*bentt* whereof is one Thom^as^ Long of thage of lxx yeres having viij*li* in other sp*iritu*all promoc*ion* wherunto ther app*er*teynyth xx^ti^ acres of glebe lande and certeyne Tythes and Oblac*ions* now lettyn to John Vaugh^an^ gent' by lease paing therfor yerely viij*li*

Goodes and Ornament*es*

There[10] be belonging to the said Chappell*es* iij Chaleces of sylver valewed at lxs and iij payre of vestment*es* valewed at xvs in all..... lxxvs

f 8b

28

The *par*ishes of Manordyvy and Llanhilne

There is w^th^in the said *par*ishes ij fre Chappell*es* callyd by the names of the Chappell*es* of Kylleborne and Llangolman to the whiche ther is an incu*m*bent namyd *Dav*id ap Hoell of thage of lviij^th^ having in other promoc*ion* lx*li* by yere and thereunto belongyth certeyn Tythes & oblac*ions* amounting to the yerely some of..... iiij*li*

The w^ch

The Stipende of thencumbent

The saide Incu*m*bent[11] hathe and yerely p*er*ceyvithe for his Stipend..... iiij*li*

Et sic val*et* ult*ra* p*er* annu*m*..... nil

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Plate Jewelles and other ornamentes — There is belonging to the said Chappelles certeyne gooddes and ornamentes that is to say a Chales of sylver valewed at xxvjs viij*d* a payre of vestmentes xij*d* one Alter Clothe vj*d*; one other challes of sylver xxvjs viij*d* and a vestiment w^th^ an Alter Clothe valewed at xviij*d* in all..... — lviijs viij*d*

29 The parishe of Staynton — There is w^th^in the said parishe certeyn landes and Tenementes gyven by John Bulton towardes the fynding of a preist celebrating ther and the service is callyd John Bulton his service. The yerly valew whereof as more playnely may appere by a Rentall exhibetid into the Court of thaugmentacion amountithe to the Somme of..... — iiij*li* xvjs whereof

Rentes Resolut — In Rentes resolute to Mr Perott iij*d* and Thomas Batman by yere iij*d* ..... — iiij*d*

The Dowrie of Jenett Wogan late wyf to the Donar or founder of the said service — In the Dowrie of Jenett Wogan laite Wyf unto the said John Bulton for the term of her lyf..... — xxxijs

The Stipend of the Salarie preist — In the stipend or wages of the said stipendarie (12) preist by yere ..... — lxiijs viij*d*

Et valet ultra clare per annum.....nil.

Plate ande ornamentes — There is belonging to the said service a Challes weing vj uncias valewed at xviijs and one olde payre of vestmentes not valewed ..... — xviijs

f 9a

The Nombre of howseling people — There be in howseling people w^th^in the said parishe the nombre of .....iiij^C^xl

30 The parishe of saynt Martyn in Haverford — There is w^th^in the said parishe one Chaunterie whereunto apperteynyth and belongithe certeyn landes and Tenementes. The yerely valew wherof as by a Rentall exhibetid as is aforsaid more playnly yt may appere amountithe to the Somme of — xxviijs vj*d* wherof

Rent Resolut — In Rent Resolut to the Kinges Magestie as by the same Rentall it may appere by yere..... — xij*d*

The perpetuite of the Incumbentt — In the perpetuitie of the Incumbent ther by yere.....

Et valet ultra per annum.....nil — xxvijs vj*d*

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31 The parishe of saynt Marie in Pembrock	There is w^th^in the said parishe one Messuage one garden and iiij Acres of Land belonging to the fre Chappell of saynt Danyell which was taken awey from the same by one John Griffithe prest and now in the tenor of Elynor Rowe . The valew wherof by yere.....	xs
32 The parishe of saynt Michell in the Towne of Pembroke	There is w^th^in the same parishe xxiiij acres of arrable land and one grist Mill belonging to the Almes house of the Mawdlyns in the Towne of Pembroke in the tenor of Nicholas ley. The valew wherof by yere.....	iiijs
33 The Parishes of saynt petrocke, Stakepoole, Carew, Mouncton, Cofton, Mote, landeley *and* llanhowell lanstynan, saynt Maris in Haverford and Penaley	There be w^th^in the said parishes certeyn landes and tenementes gyven to fynd Lyghtes Lampes obbettes and other lyke . The yerely valew wherof as by a Rentall exhibetid as is aforsaid amountithe in thole to the yerely Some of.....	xxxjs and one pound of waxe

CHANTRY CERTIF. No. 75.[5]

A Brefe Boke or Certificate (by the Surveyor of S. Wales) of all the Colleges Chauntries, Ffree Chappells giving particulars for their sale &c. to the Right Worshipfull S^r^ Walter Myldemay Knight and Robert Keylney Esq. Conmissioners to the King's Majesty for the sale of such

(1) Referred to the Council: Pension of 10*li*

(2) By letters patent of the College vi*li* (no reference made to any pension).

(3) Pencion 6*li* - 13s - 4*d*

(4) And in the stipend of Hugh Williams one of the vicar coralles ther 26/8

[Apparently an additional entry, omitted in Cert. 74.]

[5] This Certificate has been compared with the preceding one and the figures in parenthesis refer to changes and supplementary information.

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(5) Parish of St. David's

In the Stipend of John Emlot of the Aige of lxx yeres one of the Chauntrey prestes ther and having none spyrituall promocion } iiij*li* xs

Val 9*li*

pencion iiij*li* xs

In the stipend of James Esmond of the Aige of xxxv^th^ yeres Chauntrey prest ther and having other promocion } iiij*li* xs

pencion iiij*li* xs

(6) Parish of Angle

Valued 46/8. Stipend of Nicholas Comberford 41/8

pencion 41/8

(7) Parish of Tenby

Richard Thomas. Appointed to be Assistaunt to the Cure w^th^ his accustomed wages

(8) Collin's stipend given as 8*li* - 19s. - 3*d*. Pension 4*li* in consideration of themprovement. There is in this parish about 900 housling people. Theres but a vicare and the Kyng is parsonne there.

(9) Coed Kenles. Stipend of Arnold Butler 51/1½

pension 51/1

(10) Llawhaden & Lanekevan. Stipend of Thomas Long . aged 70 years 7*li* . 8s . 2½. Pencion 6*li*

(11) Manordvy & Llanhilne. David ap Hoell . (58) 4*li*

Pencion 4*li*

(12) Steynton Parish. John Richard Stip prest (40 years). 63/8. Pencion 63/8

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INVENTORIES OF CHURCH GOODS,

TAKEN BY THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS 6 & 7 EDWARD VI.

CHURCH GOODS.

K R Church Goods $\frac{10}{10}$

PENBROCKE.—A extract or abrydgement off the platte and bellys off all and everye paryche w^th^in the same Counteye of penbrock.

Hunndrede off nerberte	In primis in the same hunndrede of Churches	xix^tyn^
	Item in Chaleces	xxiij
	Item vj Chapelles of ease w^th^ v Chaleces	
	Item of sylver Pyxes	ij
	Item on oylle vatte of sylver	
	Item of sylver Cruet[tes]	ij
	Item one sylver senser	
	Item one paxe garnysh [ ][6] sylver	
	Item in bellys	[?l]x [6 7]
Hundred off Castell martyn	In that hundred of Churches	xx^tye^
	Item in Chaleces	xxiij
	Item in garlondes of sylver.....	iij
	Item one Cruett of sylver	
	Item too sylver spones	
	Item off bellys	lxij

[6] Indenture in MS. [7] Supplied from sum total of Bells given below.

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Hundred off Rowsse	In the same hunndred of Churches	xxv
	Item in Chaleces	xxviij
	Item of sylver pyxys	iiij
	Item two garlondes of sylver	
	Item iij Paxes of sylver	
	Item vij bedstones of sylver	
	Item of belles	lxiij
Hundred of Dwngledye	In that hunndred of Churches ...	xviij
	Item in Chaleces	xix
	In belles	xlij
Hundred of Dowsslande	In that hunndred of Churches and Chapelles of easse	xx[ty]e
	Item in Chaleces	xvij
	Item in belles grett & smalle...	xlj
Hundred off Kemays	In that hunndred of Churches and Chapelles of easse	xxvj
	Item in Chaleces	xx[iij][a]j[a]
	Item in belles grett and smal...	lviij
Hundred off Kylgaran	In that hunndred of Churches and Chapelles of easse	viij
	In Chaleces	vij
	Item in belles great & small	xiij
	The totall numbre off Churches and Chapelles	vij[xx]
	The totalle numbre off Chaleces	vij[xx] & vj
	The totall numbre off sylver pyxys.....	ffyve
	The rest off platt as folow[th]	
	ffurst iiij paxys of sylver	
	Item fyve garlondes of sylver	
	Item one senser of sylver	
	Item thre Cruettes of sylver	
	Item on oylle vatt w[th] two spones	
	Item vij bedstones	
	The totall number off belles	xvj[xx] & xix

[8] Indenture in MS. [9] Supplied from sum total of Chalices given below.

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K R Church Goods $\frac{10}{11}$

[Account of lands, tenements, plate &c detained from the King's Majesty, which were given him by Act of Parliament in the first year of his reign with a view to take order thereon].

Comitatus Pembroch

One Chales of Sylv*er* weying xj ounc*es* Comyttyd to the Custodye of John Richard Clerke and John Griffith of the p*ar*yshe of Staynton xj unc*es*

(Signed) John Bassett p*ar*ticuler surveyo^{r} ther.

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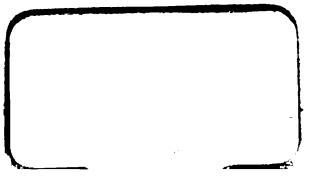

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